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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1939.



THE EIGHT-GUN, SINGLE-SEATER VICKERS-SUPERMARINE "SPITFIRE"—PROBABLY THE WORLD'S FASTEST STANDARD FIGHTER: A TYPE OF MACHINE WHICH IS NOW BEING MASS-PRODUCED FOR THE R.A.F. SEEN ON A TEST FLIGHT.

The Vickers-Supermarine "Spitfire," an eight-gun, single-seater, day-and-night fighter monoplane, is probably the fastest standard fighting machine in any air force. The first deliveries of this aircraft to R.A.F. squadrons were made last year. The "Spitfire" has a maximum speed of over 350 m.p.h., and was designed by the late R. J. Mitchell, who had the benefit of the experience gained by the Supermarine Company in the design and construction of high-speed seaplanes for

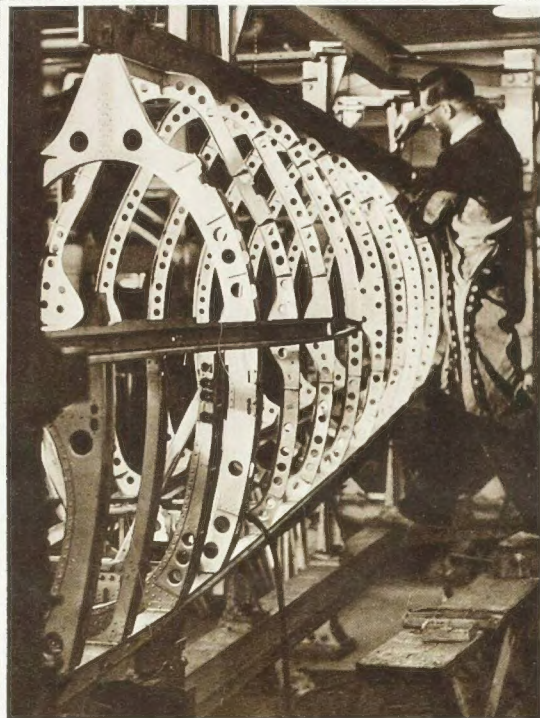
the Schneider Trophy contests. Features of the machine are: a Rolls-Royce "Merlin" engine; a laterally retracting undercarriage; and split trailing-edge flaps. In the above photograph, Flying-Officer J. K. Quill, a Vickers test pilot, who recently flew in a Supermarine "Spitfire" from Le Bourget to Croydon in 41 minutes, is seen trying out a new machine. On the following pages we reproduce photographs showing stages in the construction of the "Spitfire." (Keystone)

THE "SPITFIRE" MASS-PRODUCED: BUILDING THE R.A.F.'S FASTEST FIGHTER.

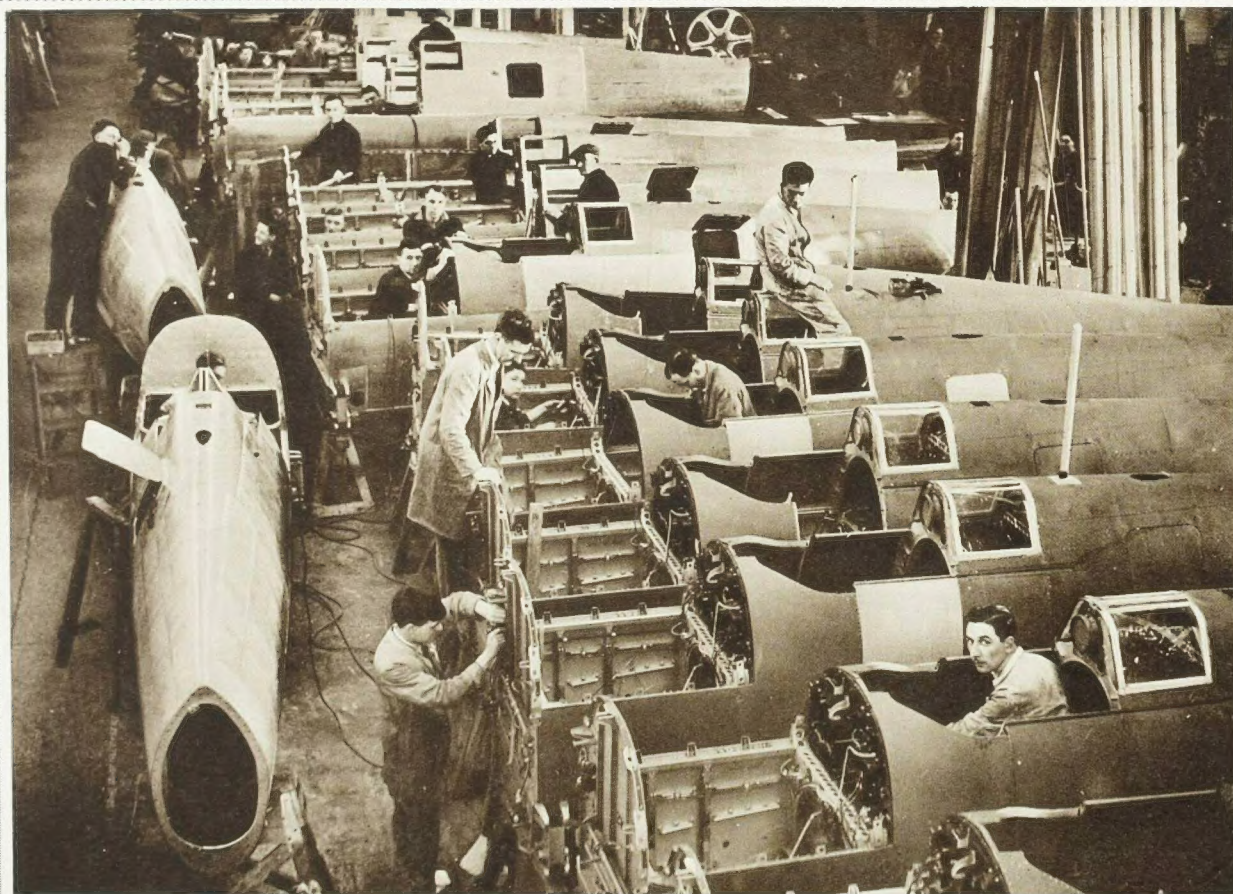
PHOTOGRAPHS BY KEYSTONE.



RIVETING-ON THE ALL-METAL STRESSED-SKIN TO THE MAIN STRUCTURE: THE FUSELAGE OF A VICKERS-SUPERMARINE "SPITFIRE" SINGLE-SEATER FIGHTER ON ITS "CRADLE" AT THE SUPERMARINE WORKS, SOUTHAMPTON.



AN EARLY STAGE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE VICKERS-SUPERMARINE "SPITFIRE": THE RIBS OF THE WORLD'S FASTEST FIGHTER OF STANDARD TYPE BEING BUILT UP ON A JIG.



THE MASS-PRODUCTION OF A DAY-AND-NIGHT, SINGLE-SEATER FIGHTER WHICH HAS A SPEED IN EXCESS OF 350 M.P.H.: THE CENTRE SECTIONS OF "SPITFIRE" FUSELAGES, WHICH ARE BUILT IN THREE PARTS, RECEIVING THEIR FINISHING TOUCHES AFTER LEAVING THE "CRADLES."

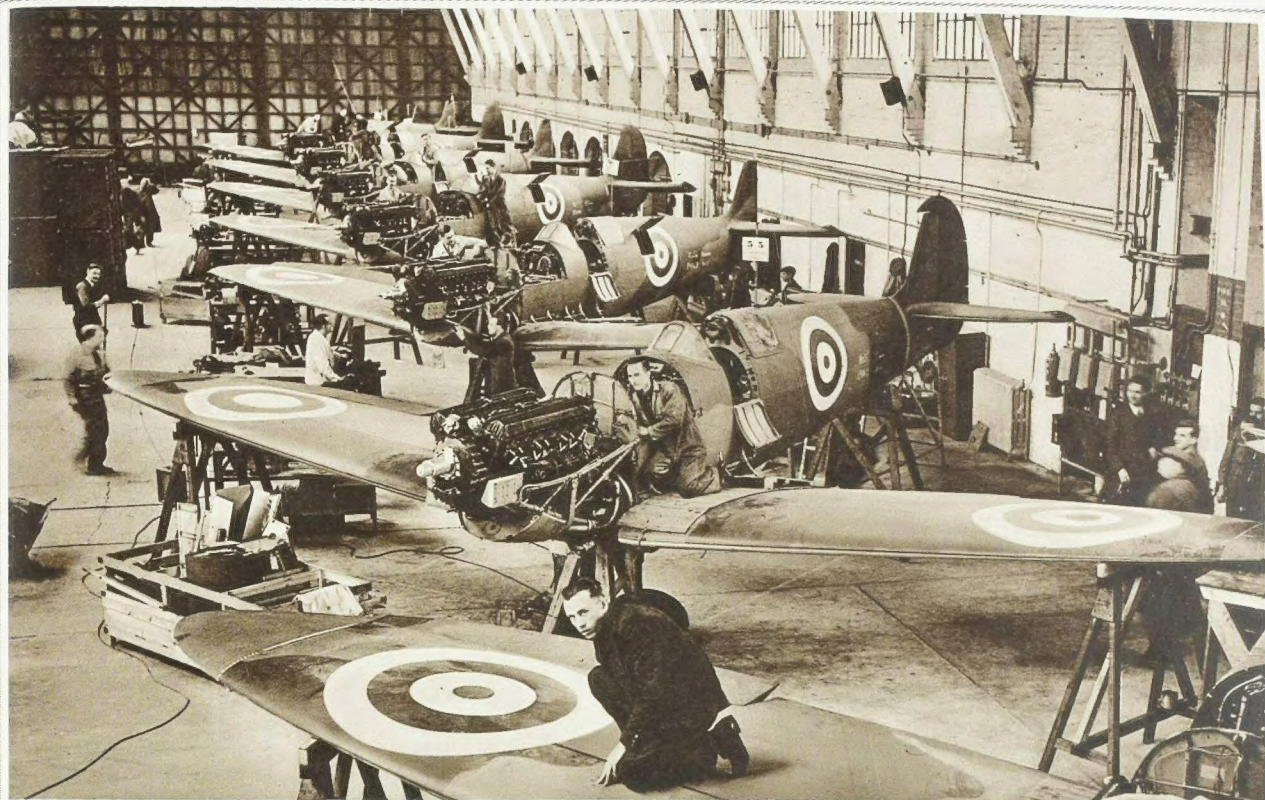
The fighter aircraft of the R.A.F. play an important part in the arrangements made to protect this country from aerial attack. In the event of an air raid they would do patrol duty and intercept the hostile bombers before they reached their objective, the searchlight units of the Territorial Army assisting them by

picking up the raiders and maintaining contact with them. Sir Kingsley Wood recently stated that between 5000 and 6000 of these machines were on order, or would be ordered. A large number of Vickers-Supermarine "Spitfires," believed to be the fastest military aircraft in the world, are now being constructed

[Continued opposite.]

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT OUTPUT: CONSTRUCTING "SPITFIRES."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KEYSTONE.



A ROW OF NEARLY COMPLETED VICKERS-SUPERMARINE "SPITFIRES" AT THE WORKS: MACHINES WHOSE PROTOTYPE APPEARED AT THE R.A.F. DISPLAY AT HENDON IN 1936, NOW IN MASS-PRODUCTION FOR THE FIGHTER SQUADRONS OF THE AIR FORCE—THE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION FACILITATING THE INTERCHANGEABILITY OF COMPONENTS.



PRODUCING COMPONENT PARTS FOR THE "SPITFIRE" AT THE SUPERMARINE WORKS AT SOUTHAMPTON: GIRLS DRILLING AND PUNCHING HOLES IN METAL ACCESSORIES—THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE TASK IS CARRIED OUT IN NO WAY AFFECTING THE HIGH STANDARD OF WORKMANSHIP ASSOCIATED WITH R.A.F. MACHINES.

Continued. not only at the Supermarine works at Southampton, where the photographs reproduced on these pages were taken, but also by twenty-three firms in co-operation. The supply of these aircraft will be further increased when Lord Nuffield's new factory at Birmingham is in full production on the order it has received for

1000 "Spitfires." The fuselage of this machine is of the all-metal stressed-skin type and eight Browning machine-guns are mounted in the wings, the tips of which can easily be detached for replacement. In fact, the method of construction facilitates the interchangeability of all components.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

"A NATION divided against itself cannot stand." Sixteen years ago, when Stanley Baldwin first became Prime Minister, Britain—a nation whose strength had always been in her basic unity—seemed to many observers to be more divided than she had been at any time since the hungry 'forties. The division arose out of domestic differences: its focus was the class struggle and the social condition of the people. Yet to-day, though the class war is still an active factor in world politics, there is comparatively little talk of it in Britain itself. The improvement of the social condition of the people has been for many years now the principal plank in the programme of all parties. Most of the worst ills of a generation ago have been mitigated: only the giant Despair of Unemployment remains untouched. The coming clash between rich and poor, which alarmed so many prophets in the early 'twenties and which seemed to be about to culminate in the great General Strike of 1926, somehow never happened. Baldwinian politics proved an effective, if unexpected, solvent. To-day it is not easy to say what are the real differences between our rival Parliamentary parties in matters domestic.

It is in external questions that the great divisions of opinion seem now to lie. They are not even confined to divisions between the parties, for within the parties themselves individuals are confused and divided. Roughly speaking, there are those who believe that the Prime Minister was right at Munich, and those who believe he was wrong. It is an issue which cuts across all other divisions, including those of party, class and family. It seems as arbitrary a classification of men and women as the colour of their eyes. And, unlike the colour of their eyes, it causes them to feel bitterly. It is not very clear why.

For when one comes to think about it dispassionately, this division of British opinion over foreign policy is not very rational. It is concerned almost wholly with the method rather than the end. And this is scarcely a practical or proper issue to divide public feeling, for the simple reason that diplomacy is a semi-scientific pursuit, requiring not only experience, but a detailed and exact knowledge of facts where foreign countries are concerned, which the man in the street can never hope to obtain first-hand for himself, or second-hand merely from the perusal of the daily paper, or from popular books and broadcast talks. Indeed, in such matters the latter are apt to confuse rather than inform. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Anyone with real experience of a particular country—say, France or Spain or Germany—has only to contrast his knowledge with what passes for popular information on the subject to realise how wide of the mark public opinion usually is on the rights and wrongs of a foreign question. And though the ultimate objectives of British policy

may be clear as a pikestaff to the man in the street, he cannot pursue those aims with any hope of success unless he possesses an accurate knowledge of the prevailing situation, opinion and politics of those other nations with whom he has to deal in order to obtain what he wants. To attempt to direct his country's foreign policy otherwise is like trying to win a game of chess without being able to distinguish between the qualities of an opposing queen and pawn. Yet that is what, since 1935 or earlier, the British public, misled by its excited publicists, has been trying in vain to do.

When one comes to the ultimate goal of our foreign policy the divisions in public opinion become more absurd than ever. For no country in the world is so dependent on its relations with the rest of the world as our own, and nowhere else is the nature of

than anybody else. We began our imperial course as adventurers and ended it as merchant princes and proconsuls. Human nature being what it is, we could not well have done otherwise.

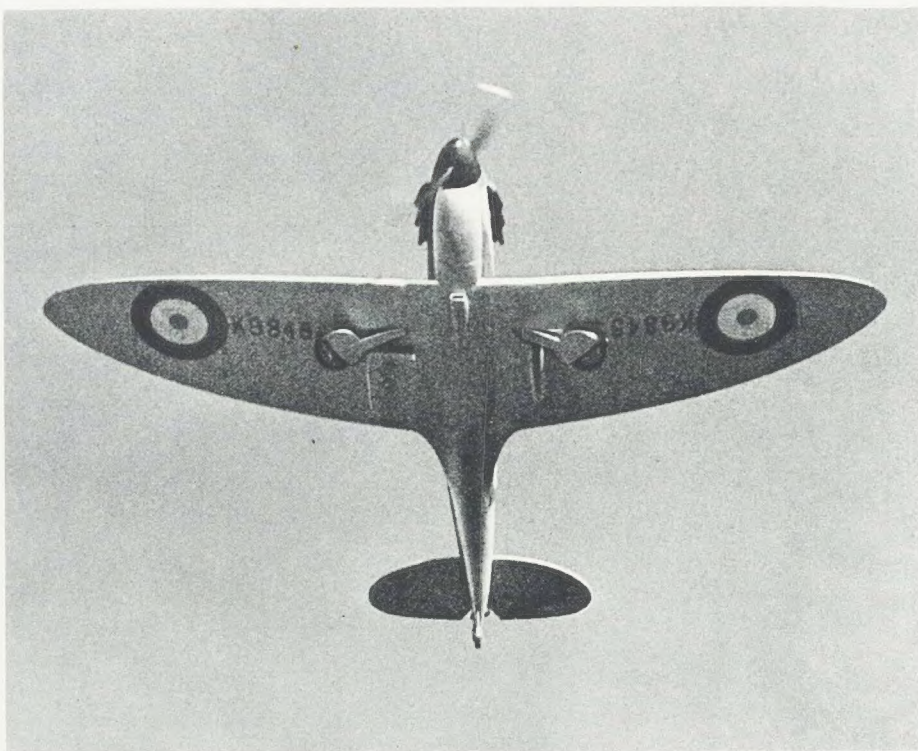
And what has been the consequence? By the middle of the nineteenth century we had made ourselves the sole—or almost the sole—manufacturers and distributors of manufactured goods throughout the world. On the strength of it we were able to multiply exceedingly and to maintain a population far greater than the little fields of our island could possibly feed. We had no difficulty in doing so, for, in return for our trading services and manufactures, we could draw our supplies from the farmlands of other nations.

Though we have no longer a manufacturing or trading monopoly, the necessities of our position have not changed. For better or for worse we possess a population far bigger than our island can feed and one that is used to and expects a higher standard of living than prevails in any other European country. Indeed, it may be argued that our very climate makes a high standard of living a necessity. Trade we must have or we perish.

That trade may flourish we must have peace. For, whatever the commercial consequences of war in the past, modern war, as a result of recent scientific invention, has become so destructive an activity that productive trade cannot long co-exist with it. And that peace may be secure we must be strong—strong enough not only to protect ourselves and our trade, but to prevent anyone from being tempted to attack us and our wealth. In the nineteen-twenties, in a very natural reaction from war and all its ways, we forgot this. Moreover, the very necessity for us of peace must always oblige us to seek out and eradicate

the causes of war. The more threatening any such cause may seem, the more important it is to remove it before it provokes an explosion. The most serious of such causes are artificially maintained impediments to some natural and ultimately irresistible force, and injustices that fester—particularly those suffered by peoples who, by virtue of their own strength, may be tempted to try and remove them by the application of force.

There is one other *sine qua non* of our position in the world. Being dependent on sales and trade we must have prosperous neighbours who can purchase our goods and pay for them when purchased. The philosophy of world revolution is as antipathetic to our pursuit of our daily bread as the philosophy of war as a means of securing change. We possess, if we choose to exert ourselves, a giant's strength, and we must use it to secure the blessings of peace.



THE VICKERS-SUPERMARINE "SPITFIRE" IN FLIGHT: A PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN JUST AFTER THE MACHINE HAD LEFT THE GROUND, SHOWING THE WHEELS BEING RETRACTED LATERALLY AND NOT YET QUITE FLUSH WITH THE WINGS.

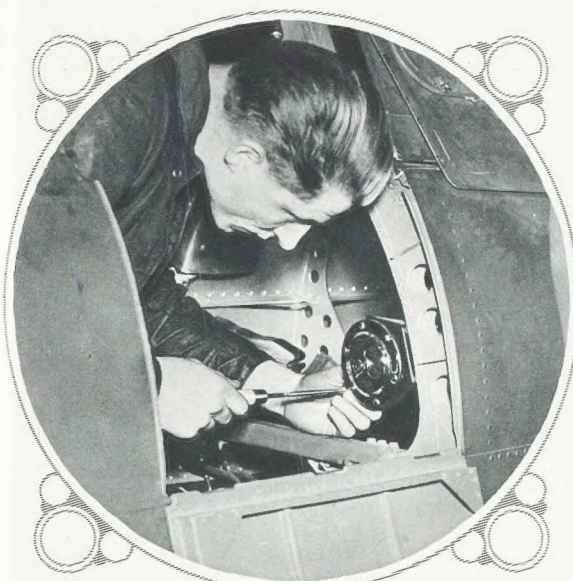
The Vickers-Supermarine "Spitfire" with which many fighter squadrons of the R.A.F. are now being equipped has a laterally retracting undercarriage. On leaving the ground the wheels are drawn up sideways into wells in the wings. The position of the undercarriage is made known to the pilot by means of mechanical indicators and electrical signals. Should he attempt to land with the wheels retracted, an electric horn mounted in the cockpit gives him audible warning of the danger. In an emergency, however, the "Spitfire" can be landed on the fuselage, and this was deliberately done with the prototype as an experiment. Only slight damage resulted and the structure of the machine remained intact. (Photograph by Keystone.)

those relations more plainly dictated by the circumstances of a nation's position. Five hundred years ago, before the rise of our imperial connection and our world-wide trade, this was not so. Our forefathers inhabited a misty half-island on the outer fringes of civilisation and could, if they chose, ignore their neighbours altogether, without their doing so having any noticeable effect on their own lives.

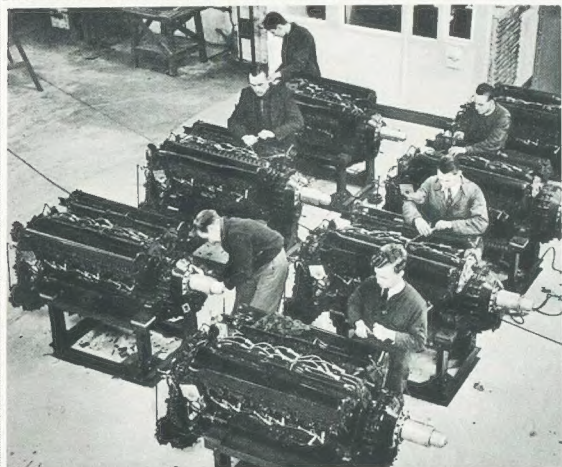
The discovery of America and of the sea route to the East changed all this. Instead of occupying an unstrategic position on the outer edge of the world we found ourselves in a highly advantageous and dominating one in the very centre of it. We became what Palestine and Syria had been to the ancient world: the corridor through which the traffic of all mankind had to pass. Our island lay athwart the trade routes of Europe, and we could pursue the search for riches with less interruption

"SPITFIRES" IN PRODUCTION: FINISHING TOUCHES; AND A SAFETY DEVICE.

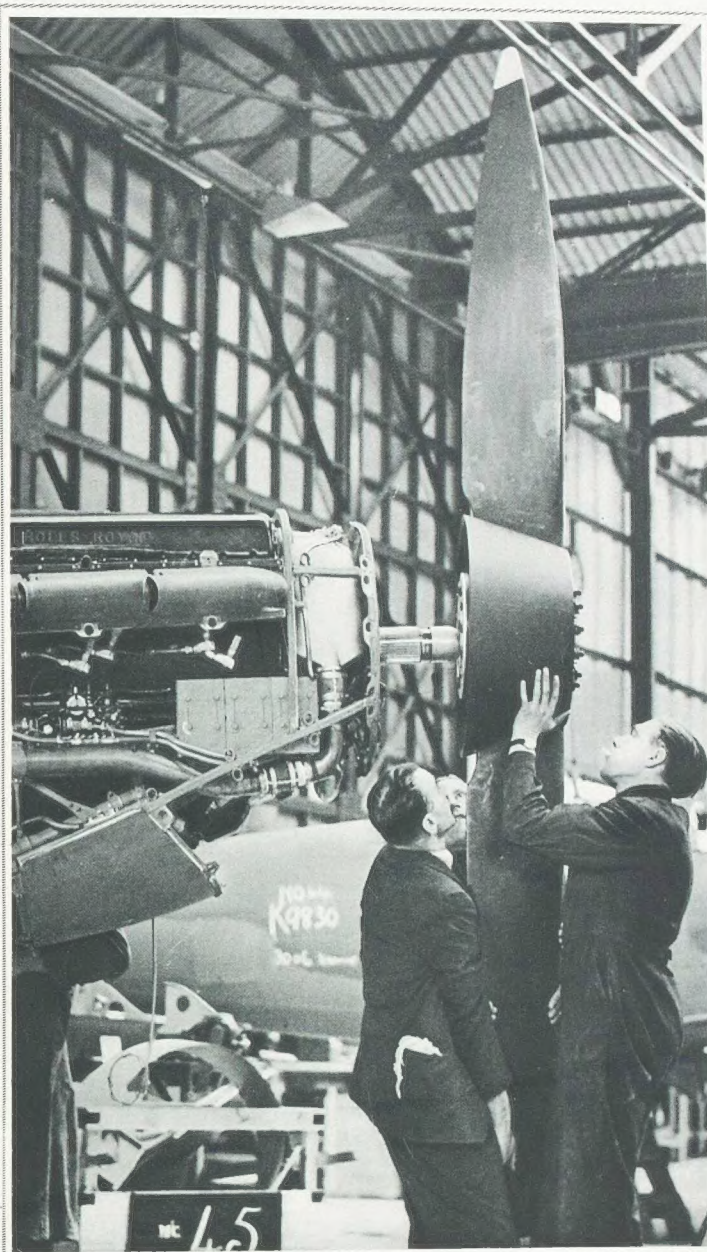
PHOTOGRAPHS BY KEYSTONE.



A SAFETY DEVICE IN THE VICKERS-SUPERMARINE "SPITFIRE": FITTING INTO THE COCKPIT AN ELECTRIC HORN WHICH SOUNDS A WARNING BLAST SHOULD THE PILOT ATTEMPT TO LAND WITH THE WHEELS RETRACTED.



RECEIVING FINAL TOUCHES BEFORE BEING MOUNTED IN VICKERS-SUPERMARINE "SPITFIRES": FULLY SUPERCHARGED ROLLS-ROYCE MERLIN II. ENGINES, WHICH DEVELOP OVER 1000 H.P. AT 16,250 FT.



PUTTING ON THE AIRSCREW: ALMOST THE LAST PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION IN THE WORKSHOP BEFORE THE VICKERS-SUPERMARINE "SPITFIRE" GOES OUT ON AN ENGINE TEST.



"SWINGING THE COMPASS": A "SPITFIRE" ON A TURN-TABLE WHICH IS MOVED ROUND TO ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS TO CORRECT IT FOR VARIATIONS SET UP BY THE METAL IN THE FUSELAGE—ONE OF THE GROUND TESTS MADE BEFORE THE MACHINE IS TAKEN UP ON A TRIAL FLIGHT.

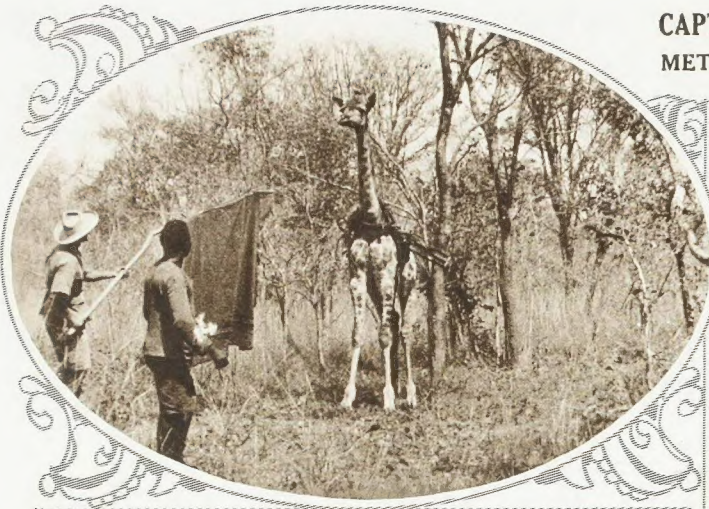
ON the previous pages we reproduce photographs showing the early stages in the construction of a Vickers-Supermarine "Spitfire": here we show the finishing touches being given to the machine and its engine, a fully supercharged Rolls-Royce Merlin II, with a maximum output of 1030 h.p. at 16,250 ft. The exhaust manifolds are of a new ejector type which increase the speed by some 15 m.p.h., when the machine is flying at over 300 m.p.h., giving a maximum speed of over 350 m.p.h. The machines so far delivered to the R.A.F. have two-bladed wooden airscrews, but, later, variable-pitch airscrews will be fitted, enabling the "Spitfire" to rise more rapidly from the ground with a shorter run. When the "Spitfire" has been assembled it is placed on a wooden turn-table and swung round in a circle, so that the compass can be corrected for

(Continued below.)

variations set up by the metal in the fuselage, and it is then ready for testing. A test pilot takes the machine up and for thirty minutes performs aerobatics at speeds in excess of 300 m.p.h. while he makes notes and calculations on a writing-pad

strapped to his knee. If the test is satisfactory the "Spitfire" is handed over to a waiting R.A.F. pilot, who flies the machine to its squadron. It is expected that a specially developed "Spitfire" may be used in an attempt on the landplane speed record.

CAPTURING A YOUNG GIRAFFE WITH A BLANKET: METHODS USED TO SECURE AN ANIMAL FOR A ZOO.



CAPTURING A YOUNG GIRAFFE FOR ZOOLOGICAL PURPOSES: THE ANIMAL AT BAY WHILE ITS CAPTORS, WHO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SECURING IT TO A TREE, APPROACH WITH A BLANKET DRAPED ON A POLE.



STRIKING OUT WITH ONE OF ITS GREAT FOREFEET AS ITS CAPTORS DRAW NEAR: THE YOUNG GIRAFFE DASHES THE BLANKET FROM THE POLE WITH A DANGEROUS BLOW OF LIGHTNING SWIFTNESS.



THE FIRST STEP IN COMPELLING THE YOUNG GIRAFFE TO SUBMIT TO HANDLING: THE ANIMAL IS HOODED WITH THE BLANKET, AFTER SEVERAL UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS, AND STANDS MOTIONLESS, MAKING NO EFFORT TO SHAKE IT OFF.



RENDERED HARMLESS BY BEING HOODED WITH A BLANKET: THE YOUNG GIRAFFE ALLOWS ITSELF TO BE BOUND WITH ROPES AND TRACES BY ITS CAPTORS, WHO APPROACH IT IN PERFECT SAFETY.



FEEDING FROM THE HAND: THE YOUNG GIRAFFE IS CONFINED IN A SMALL PADDOCK AND SOON BECOMES ACCUSTOMED TO THE PRESENCE OF ITS CAPTORS, AND WELCOMES THEIR APPROACH AT MEAL-TIMES.

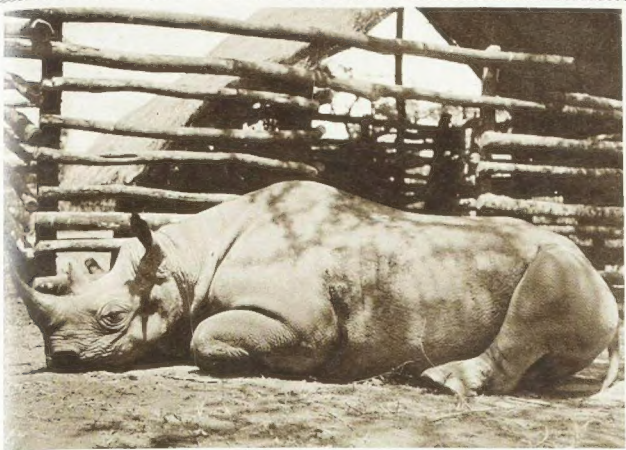


AS PERFECTLY BEHAVED AS A ZOO SPECIMEN: THE YOUNG GIRAFFE BECOMES TAME AND IS ALLOWED MORE FREEDOM, BEING MERELY TETHERED TO A TREE IN THE SHADE.

The capture of wild animals for zoological purposes can frequently be an exciting, and at times a dangerous, business. Besides being forced to take risks, the trapper must be an experienced hunter, and have a thorough knowledge of the habits of the species he is commissioned to capture. In the case of giraffe, a common procedure is to ride after a troop and endeavour to separate a young animal from the rest of the herd. In this case, the hunter must be an accomplished horseman, and his mount must be well trained and used to the work. An important point

is that the animal selected must not be too young to be separated from its dam, or too tall to prevent it being transported without danger. When the young giraffe has been caught, great care has to be exercised in its handling; normally an inoffensive beast, it can use its great feet with devastating effect. More than one lion has been killed by a lightning blow from the hoof of a bull giraffe. The photographs above show various stages in the capture of a young specimen, which had to be hooded with a blanket before it could be handled.

THE ONLY ADULT RHINOCEROSSES CAPTURED IN AFRICA : PACHYDERMS WHO LIKED BEING PETTED AND STROKED.



"HE WOULD WHINE PITFULLY WHENEVER HE WAS LEFT ALONE": KAMATA, PROBABLY THE FIRST ADULT RHINOCEROS EVER CAPTURED AND HELD IN CAPTIVITY IN AFRICA, SUNBATHING IN HIS PADDOCK.



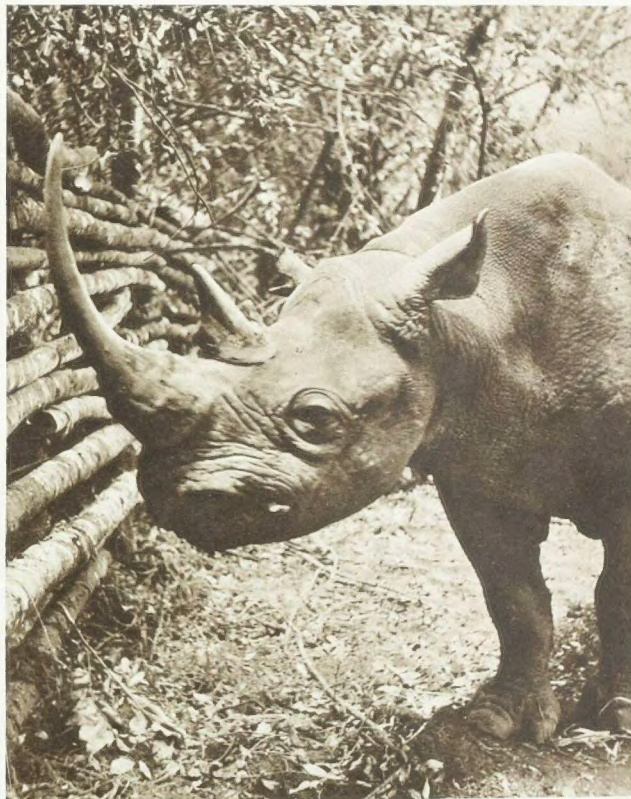
CESAR ENJOYS HIS BREAKFAST: ONE OF THE ADULT RHINOCEROSSES WHICH CHANGED THEIR HABITS AND ATTITUDE IN CAPTIVITY AND EVEN ALLOWED THEMSELVES TO BE STROKED AND PATTED, IN THE PADDOCK AT NAIROBI.



CESAR IN HIS TRAVELLING CRATE ON THE WAY TO THE RHINOCEROS ENCLOSURE: THE CAPTIVE ACCEPTING FOOD FROM MR. STANTON, WHO DECLARES THAT A RHINOCEROS IS BY NO MEANS A STUPID ANIMAL.



LISTENING FOR THE APPROACH OF HIS FRIENDS: ROMEO WAITS TO BE PETTED; A PLEASURE OF WHICH THESE ANIMALS NEVER TIRE—HIS FRONT HORN MEASURES TWENTY INCHES AND THE REAR HORN ELEVEN INCHES.



SHOWING THE TWENTY-FIVE-INCH FRONT HORN AND THE SEVEN-INCH REAR HORN, WHICH IS FORKED: A CLOSE-UP PHOTOGRAPH OF CESAR'S MASSIVE HEAD TAKEN WHEN HE HAD OCCUPIED THE PADDOCK FOR SOME TIME.

In the past, the usual method of capturing rhinoceroses for exhibition has been to shoot a cow and take her calf. Recently, Mr. H. R. Stanton, of Nairobi, Kenya Colony, set himself the task of capturing adult specimens, and succeeded in obtaining three, which are believed to be the first adult rhinoceroses ever held in captivity anywhere in Africa. In connection with this feat, Mr. Stanton states: "Although it was well known that a young rhinoceros in captivity would very soon become attached to man, no data existed as to how an adult would react in similar

circumstances. The opinion of all who had come into contact with these animals in their natural habitat was that an adult is too set in his habits to become tractable. Actually, no greater misconception could have arisen! My first capture, Kamata, showed definite signs of making friends within a month and at the end of two he would eat out of one's hands. By the end of the third month he would whine pitifully whenever he was left alone. That was the stage at which all fear had left him, his whole attitude and outlook had changed—and his habits. From being nocturnal, he became diurnal. Instead of living in his two-acre paddock of forest, bush and glade, he preferred his crate, and it was difficult to get him to leave it, as he associated it with man. To be patted, stroked or rubbed gave him a new-found pleasure of which he never tired, and he became more friendly than most of the many animals I have known. The rhinoceros' sense of differentiation in sounds and smells is remarkable, and his ability to change his habits and instincts is probably as conclusive evidence as any of how unjustly he has been known as stupid."



TRYING TO STEM THE ADVANCING FLAMES: A FIRE-FIGHTER ATTACKING A FIRE WHICH SWEEPED THROUGH THE BUSH ALONGSIDE THE BLACK SPUR ROAD NEAR HEALESVILLE, VICTORIA. (A.P.)

THE DISASTROUS AUSTRALIAN BUSH-FIRES: SCENES OF DESTRUCTION AND DESOLATION IN VICTORIA.

SEARCHING THE
RUINS FOR FAMILY
POSSESSIONS:
CHILDREN AND
THEIR PARENTS
AT THE ERICA
TOWNSHIP AFTER
ITS DESTRUCTION
IN A
BUSH-FIRE. (FOX.)



A HEAT-WAVE and fierce winds were responsible for the recent disastrous bush-fires which laid waste vast areas in South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria. In spite of the efforts of thousands of fire-fighters, extensive damage, to the value of £2,000,000, was done before heavy rain, which commenced on January 16, put an end to the flames' advance across country. In Victoria sixty-seven lives were lost in the fires and hundreds of people became homeless when several small townships were burnt out. In New South Wales the damage exceeded £300,000, and the State Government had to provide food, clothing, and shelter for many people who had lost everything they possessed. At the township of Erica the families of a hundred timber-workers found safety in hastily-built dug-outs, where they stayed for two days. At Melbourne a temperature of 114 degs. F. was registered, the highest ever recorded.



THE DISASTROUS BUSH-FIRES WHICH CAUSED SIXTY-SEVEN DEATHS AND EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IN VICTORIA: FLAMES ENCROACHING ON THE SMALL TOWNSHIP OF NARBETHONG, WHICH WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED. (FOX.)



A CHILD WATCHING HER HOME BURN WHILE FIRE-FIGHTERS STAND BY HELPLESS: A PATHETIC SCENE AT THE CROWN COAL MINE, YALLOURN, VICTORIA. (A.P.)



FORMERLY A DENSE FOREST: A WILDERNESS OF BLACKENED TREE-TRUNKS AND WOOD-ASH BETWEEN NARBETHONG AND HEALESVILLE AFTER THE FIRE. (A.P.)

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

CONCERNING BEARS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

I HAVE urged on many occasions on this page the need for an ever-increasing watchfulness over our rarer beasts and birds, many of which have been ruthlessly exploited for commercial ends. Some have been wiped out of existence. Now birds, or beasts, which are rare are generally of species which have become highly specialised by adjustments to some particular kind of food, in pursuit of which they have had to undergo further adjustments to enable them to live where no others of their tribe could maintain a hold of life, and hence they have never been numerous. To the comparative anatomist, and those engaged in endeavouring to solve the riddle of evolution, these rare types are of incalculable importance. And hence there is justification for the efforts made to secure living specimens which can be studied at leisure in our zoos. Our museums, either by skins or skeletons, can tell us much; there is, however, a great deal that can only be discovered in the living animal. But we may not do evil that good may come. In other words, those in charge of collections of living animals should take the greatest possible care not to encourage exploitation by establishing what may

the directors of zoological gardens the world over to abstain from further importations, at least for a few years, rather than scramble for the last survivors.

The bears do not form a very large group, nor are there many species. The brown-bear (Fig. 3) is the

habits. Finally, the fur, which is very thick, is white the year round. In the sloth bear (*Melursus*), (Fig. 1) we find another diversion from the type. This animal, a native of India and Ceylon, lives chiefly on black ants, termites, beetles, fruit and honey. As a consequence, the lips have become enlarged and extensible, the palate deepened, and the teeth greatly reduced in size. The coat is made up of very long, coarse, black hair, giving the animal an uncouth appearance; and there is a small horse-shoe mark on the chest. Finally, being a great tree-climber, the fore-legs are longer than the hind.

Yet another departure is found in the little Malayan sun bear (*Helarctos*), which is a great tree-climber in pursuit of insects and fruits—a diet which has brought into being a protrusible tongue. The hair is short, coarse and black, and across the chest is displayed a broad white V-shaped band. A similar band is found in the Himalayan black-bear (*Selenarctos*). This band is of some interest, for it is variable in size in the little sun bear, and is very conspicuously developed in the Himalayan black bear. It is also well developed in the snow, or Isabelline, bear of Kashmir and Nepal (Fig. 4)



1. AN UNCOUTH-LOOKING ANIMAL WITH SHAGGY HAIR, SHORT HIND-LEGS AND LARGE, PENDULOUS LIPS: THE SLOTH-BEAR, A HIGHLY SPECIALISED SPECIES.

The tongue of the Sloth-bear is prehensile. This animal feeds on fruit, honey and insects, and therefore has degenerate molars.

Photograph by Harold Bastin

dominant form and has a wide geographical distribution. As a consequence, it has come to be represented by numerous sub-species. Some authorities, however, regard many of these "sub" species as entitled to rank as distinct species. The line between the two is often difficult to draw. The great American grizzly bear some would have us regard as but a sub-species, or geographical race, of the brown bear, and the same is true of the great Alaskan brown bear, which is not only the largest living bear, but the largest of all living carnivores, attaining to a weight of over 1500 lb. It can only be likened to the extinct great cave bear, the terror of the men of the "Old Stone Age."

The polar bear (Fig. 2) affords a good example of what I mean by a "specialised" type. Bears are more or less vegetarians, but will eat flesh on occasion. The polar bear, however, has become adjusted to a flesh diet—seals, young walrus and fish. And in this adjustment the canines have enlarged, while the teeth behind, the "grinders," have become reduced in size, since the food, being bolted with little or no



2. PROVIDING A GOOD EXAMPLE OF "SPECIALISATION": THE POLAR-BEAR, WHICH IS DEFINITELY A DISTINCT SPECIES AND HAS BECOME ADJUSTED TO LIVING IN POLAR REGIONS.

The Polar-bear has white fur all the year round, hairy soles to its feet, and is carnivorous—its diet consisting of seals, young walrus, and fish.

Photograph by D. Selk-Smith.

be called an open market for rare types, which so often are short-lived in their captivity. If the pursuit of knowledge is likely to lead to the extermination of some rare type, then further pursuit should be abandoned. We are the trustees for posterity, and have no right to deprive those who come after us of studying living specimens of these now threatened species.

A letter in *The Times* a few days ago from Captain H. C. Brocklehurst, late Game Warden, Sudan Government, draws attention to the now thriving business of capturing live giant pandas for export to zoos in foreign countries. This is seriously threatening the species with extermination. Throughout the whole area inhabited by the giant panda, native hunters are scouring the country in search of them. In two big valleys in the Wassu country, where they were formerly plentiful, they have been wiped out. Many brought alive to Chengtu by these hunters died before they could be shipped. In the face of these indisputable facts, Captain Brocklehurst is urging the Chinese authorities to take measures to protect them against this "wholesale exploitation." We fear, however, that appeals to the Chinese Government are not likely to bear much fruit just now. We should attempt to induce



4. THOUGHT BY SOME TO BE A DISTINCT SPECIES AND BY OTHERS TO BE A SUB-SPECIES OF THE BROWN-BEAR: THE SNOW, OR ISABELLINE, BEAR OF KASHMIR AND NEPAL.

The white V-mark on the chest is found also in the Himalayan black-bear and, less well-marked, in the Sloth-bear. (Photograph by Harold Bastin.)

chewing, has largely relieved these teeth of their functions. Furthermore, the soles of the feet have become hairy, the better to grip the eternal ice amid which it lives, and it has become largely aquatic in its



3. A BEAR WHICH WAS AT ONE TIME QUITE COMMON IN ENGLAND: THE BROWN-BEAR, WHICH PRESENTS A WIDE RANGE IN SIZE AND IN COLORATION

Photograph by D. Selk-Smith

which is interesting, for this bear is regarded by some authorities as no more than a sub-species of the brown-bear.

Finally, let me return to the giant panda. I described this animal on this page not so very long ago, and many photographs have recently appeared showing its remarkable coloration. But in the hindmost grinders, or molar teeth, it differs in a most surprising way from all other bears. Herein, indeed, we are furnished with a very striking illustration of what is called "specialisation." In the first place, those of the upper jaw are of enormous size, while in the number and form of their cusps they are also remarkable, and totally unlike those of any other bears. Those of the lower jaw are also remarkable for their great size and complicated cusps. These peculiar features are no mere "chance variations." They have come about in response to the very special food which forms the main diet. They are, in short, crushing organs used to break up the tough stems of bamboos and roots. Between this diet and that of the polar-bear there is, indeed, a profound difference, and this is reflected in the teeth of the two types.

Some authorities hold that the giant panda is not really a member of the bear family, but of the racoon tribe. But since this is a disputed point, there is all the more reason to guard the safety of the giant panda with the most zealous care.

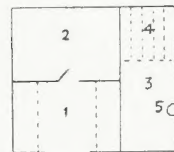
A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCIENCE OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

"AFRICAN WOMEN": By SYLVIA LEITH-ROSS.*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

"SOME thirty years ago," says Lord Lugard, in his introduction to this very illuminating book, "Mrs. Leith-Ross first came to Nigeria as the bride of an official of exceptional organising ability and initiative; whose early death was a great loss to the country. Through the subsequent years, as she truly says, Nigeria has been a part of her life. First as a student of the Fulani language among the Moslems of the North, later in the Education Department in the South, where the Europeanised Africans of Lagos contrasted with the illiterate tribes of the interior, and thence once more to the North to study the problem of women's education, she had acquired a unique experience, when, in 1934, she accepted a Leverhulme Research Fellowship for the study of the conditions of life of the women of Iboland."

Nigeria contains several varieties of mankind. In the North, or interior, are the Hausas, Mohammedans who are visited by the Touaregs (those strange horsemen amongst whom the men are veiled and the women unveiled); paradoxically, the most backward people, the Ibo, "pagans," are nearest the coast. They live in south-east Nigeria, a district of swamps and forests, and there are three millions of them. Mrs. Leith-Ross went there to study the women. She took them in stages: "Primitive Woman—in Nneato"; "Sophisticated and Primitive Woman—in Nguru"; "Woman in Transition—in Owerri Town," and "Sophisticated Women—in Port Harcourt." And before, in her study, she comes to any of them, she describes the Aba Riots of ten years ago. The Ibo women (remembering that a census of men had been taken with a secret view to taxation) feared that a census of themselves and their animals might have a similar intent, and demonstrated in such force that some dozens of them were shot down by troops. That was all owing to a misunderstanding; the author's investigations into native views about religion, marriage, land-tenure, and so on, were undertaken with a view to averting further misunderstandings. And it seems evident that in that part of the world it is essential that the governors should understand the minds of the women as well as the men. They are a sturdy and independent lot, who work on



A THREE-ROOM HOUSE IN WHICH THE CHILDREN SLEEP WITH THE CHICKENS: A GROUND PLAN TYPICAL OF THAT GENERALLY FOUND IN NNEATO, AN 'UP-COUNTRY' TOWN IN THE OWERRI PROVINCE OF NIGERIA.

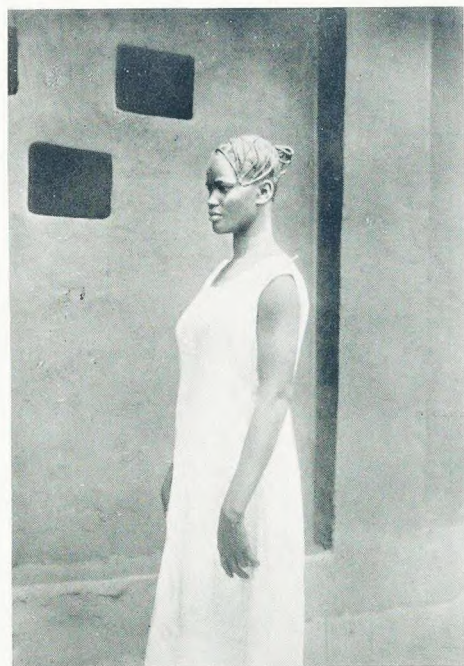
This diagram shows the type of house owned by a "small" man with only one wife. At the front is a verandah with two mud couches (1); with a kitchen (2) behind it. At the side is a room for chickens and children (3), with a bamboo shelf (4) for the children to sleep on. At (5) is a hole in the wall a few inches above ground-level by which chickens can go in and out.

consolation in the fact that we produce an unending succession of men and women who are willing to spend their lives discovering and pointing out our mistakes, and plenty of retired administrators, like Lord Lugard, who retain, after retirement, their enthusiasm for the progressive science of Colonial government. Nigeria was a late acquisition; we had learned a

great deal by the time we took it over; no-where have we taken more care to use the native framework of law, custom or idea, or to keep the native in possession of his land. But the Ibo, at least, according to Mrs. Leith-Ross, are not at all sure as to whether we have been (in the words of "1066 and All That") "a good thing" or "a bad thing." The old ladies in the country grumble that the girls go into Port Harcourt, care nothing about growing yams, and merely idle at the expense of whatever men they can find. The population generally, having been brought within the orbit of world-trade, are subject to the influences of world-depressions, which are beyond their comprehension, and blame us for it. And they do not, apparently, take us at our own valuation.

It has been, of late years, rather the fashion to sneer at the Kipling phrase, "The White Man's Burden," though I, like many others, have known devoted men, both soldiers and civilians, who have cheerfully and conscientiously borne their share of it, for the sake of the peoples amongst whom they were living. But the idea of it certainly does not seem to have penetrated into the heads of the Ibo: "One thing is certain: the Ibo does not think much of us. Dissociated from our inventions, the gramophones, the cars, the rifles, the thermos-flasks, and the riches he imagines we all possess, he sees little in us. When

he strives to copy us, it is not because of the courage or the wisdom, the virtues or the talents he may see in us, but simply because we represent to him success. In ourselves we do not interest him, except in so far as we contribute to his own interests. We cut quite astonishingly little ice unless there is, which is rare, downright fear, or, in cases even rarer, true love and confidence. In the ordinary way I think we are alternately a Punch and Judy show (as I certainly was!), a pleasant young man, easy to hoodwink, an over-sterne taskmaster, a nuisance that must be tolerated, an easy-going fellow, generous with his money, a useful person to know, a self-important big-wig; but never are we what we are to ourselves: the strong man, the just master, the wise leader, the father of the people, the friend and confidant, the soldier or the feudal lord. . . . They want to learn from us, but only such things as may be materially productive as soon as possible. They tolerate us because they need us. They do not look upon us resentfully as conquerors, but complacently as stepping-stones. What will happen when they can, or



A SCHOOLGIRL OF IBO STOCK; A RACE IN WHICH THE WOMEN CLAIM FULL EQUALITY WITH THEIR MEN, AND OFTEN SEEM TO BE THE DOMINANT PARTNERS—BEING AMBITIOUS, COURAGEOUS, SELF-RELIANT, HARDWORKING AND INDEPENDENT.



THE IMPACT OF CIVILISATION UPON WEST AFRICAN WOMANHOOD: TYPES OF GIRLS FROM OWERRI, A PARTIALLY SOPHISTICATED NIGERIAN TOWNSHIP, WHERE THE EFFECTS OF INCREASING WESTERN CONTACTS UPON THE WOMEN'S OUTLOOK AND THE MARRIAGE INSTITUTION WERE STUDIED BY MRS. LEITH-ROSS.

Reproductions from "African Women"; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Faber and Faber.

the land, not because they are made to by lazy husbands, but because they are too proud to be parasites.

Mrs. Leith-Ross exposes clearly the main elements of the problem. But her book is redeemed from the severity of many works on such themes by the wealth

* "African Women," By Sylvia Leith-Ross. With a Foreword by Lord Lugard. Illustrated. (Faber and Faber: 15s.)

the land, not because they are made to by lazy husbands, but because they are too proud to be parasites. Mrs. Leith-Ross exposes clearly the main elements of the problem. But her book is redeemed from the severity of many works on such themes by the wealth

think they can, mount alone and have no further use for the stepping-stones, no one can tell."

I suppose we need these goods of criticism. The Aba Riots certainly ought not to occur again. But, by and large, we haven't done so badly by West Africa. One part differs, of course, from another. The inhabitants of Lagos regard the Ibo as barbarians and ex-cannibals; the fact that all the natives of Africa are dark does not make them one people; Mrs. Leith-Ross herself points out that the idea of their all being conscious "Africans" is an invention of reforming whites and taken up only by Western-educated persons who read English papers. Taking West Africa as a whole, and ignoring, for the moment, local differences it is impossible not to forget the books one has read about certain parts of it before the Flag and the Trade arrived: the pyramids of skulls, the ghastly superstitions, the witch-doctors boiling girls in pots, with other girls awaiting their turn, the almost universal slave-traffic. Perhaps it is a measure of the good we have done that when there is trouble now it is trouble about the state of trade and the incidence of taxes.

However, this is a valuable book—well illustrated with photographs, thorough in every way—and altogether one that should be read by every man who is going into the Colonial Service. And it is doubly valuable as revealing things which no man could have discovered about what is (in Africa, as elsewhere) a half of the human race.

**"THE SLEEPING PRINCESS" IN FULL AT SADLER'S WELLS:
THE FAMOUS TCHAIKOVSKY FAIRY-TALE BALLET REVIVED.**



THE SLEEPING PRINCESS" REVIVED AT SADLER'S WELLS: MARGOT FONTFYN AS PRINCESS AURORA; AND ROBERT HELPMANN AS PRINCE CHARMING.



MARGOT FONTFYN AS PRINCESS AURORA



PAMELA MAY AS THE DIAMOND FAIRY; IN "THE SLEEPING PRINCESS."



THE PRINCESS AURORA PRICKS HER FINGER ON THE FORBIDDEN SPINDLE WITH JOHN GREENWOOD AS THE WICKED FAIRY CARABOSSE.



MARY HONER AND HAROLD TURNER IN THE BLUE BIRD *PAN DE DUT*.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY arranged to attend the *première* of Tchaikovsky's famous ballet, "The Sleeping Princess," at Sadler's Wells on February 2. This was planned as the most magnificent production ever staged by the Vic-Wells ballet company, the production being the work of Nicholas Sergueeff, from the original choreography of Marius Petipa, and the elaborate scenes and costumes being designed by Nadia Benois. The ballet follows closely the familiar story of the Wicked Fairy's curse at the christening of the infant Princess, who falls into a deep sleep on pricking her finger with the forbidden spindle. In the third scene Prince Charming is shown a vision of the Sleeping Princess. The fourth scene shows the awakening of the Princess, and in the fifth scene, various fairies and characters from nursery tales appear. This scene, including a mazurka by the whole company, will be familiar to modern audiences from the abridged version known as "Aurora's Wedding."

TOWNS STRICKEN BY CHILEAN EARTHQUAKES.

Great devastation and heavy loss of life, amounting to 25 per cent. of the 200,000 population in the area affected, were suffered during the catastrophic earthquakes in Chile on January 24. Several towns and countless villages are in ruins; the earthquake having shaken practically the whole of the populous and fertile valley south of Talca—an area the size of Ireland. Concepcion, the third largest city in Chile, lost fully a quarter of its population of 80,000; but Chillan had the heaviest death-roll. The first shock was felt in Santiago near midnight. In Concepcion people rushed into the streets from their houses and were buried in the falling debris. The mayor sent a wireless message to the Government, and rescue work was put in hand immediately. Pits were dug in the streets to bury the victims. Trains full of doctors, nurses and troops, and loaded with medical supplies, left for the stricken areas the next day, and the British cruisers "Exeter" and "Ajax," with other vessels, co-operated actively in transporting survivors from Concepcion to Valparaiso and in carrying supplies. Aeroplanes from Santiago and Talcahuano made frequent trips to the damaged areas, carrying food and medical aid, for great heat increased the danger of epidemics. The Argentine and U.S. Governments sent anti-gangrene and anti-tetanus vaccines.



THE DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKES IN CHILE: CONCEPCION, THE THIRD LARGEST CITY IN THE COUNTRY, CALLED "THE METROPOLIS OF THE SOUTH," WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE LOST A QUARTER OF ITS POPULATION.



A STREET SCENE AT LOTA, NEAR CONCEPCION; A MINING TOWN WITH LARGE BRITISH INTERESTS, AND NUMBERING MANY BRITISH ENGINEERS AMONG ITS INHABITANTS.



CHILLAN, THE EPI-CENTRE OF THE CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE: A TOWN WHICH SUFFERED MOST IN THE CATASTROPHE, A TERRIBLE DISASTER OCCURRING WHEN A CROWDED THEATRE COLLAPSED, LEAVING ONLY FOUR SURVIVORS.



CONCEPCION FROM THE HILLS BEHIND IT: TYPES OF BUILDINGS, INCLUDING NUMEROUS TOWERS, IN A CITY WHERE ONLY WITHIN THE LAST DECADE HAS THE CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHQUAKE-PROOF BUILDINGS BEEN UNDERTAKEN.

THE U.S. NAVY'S PANAMA CANAL EXERCISES.



THE LARGE-SCALE AMERICAN MANOEUVRES IN THE PACIFIC AND THE CARIBBEAN. THE AIRCRAFT-CARRIER "RANGER" PASSING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL, WITH AEROPLANES WITH FOLDED WINGS ASSEMBLED ON HER FLIGHT-DECK. (Wide World.)



THE AMERICAN NAVAL EXERCISES, WHICH INCLUDED TESTS OF THE SPEED OF TRANSIT THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL: THE BATTLESHIP "TENNESSEE" IN THE MIRAFLORES LOCKS; WITH AN AIRCRAFT-CARRIER SEEN BEYOND. (Keystone.)



ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRCRAFT-CARRIERS PASSING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL: THE "LEXINGTON," WITH SOME OF HER PLANES ON HER FLIGHT-DECK, LEAVING THE GAILLARD CUT. (Wide World.)



THE UNITED STATES NAVY MASS FLIGHT FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE: SOME OF THE FORTY-EIGHT MACHINES WARMING UP AT SAN DIEGO AERODROME FOR A MOVEMENT MADE UNDER "WARTIME" CONDITIONS. (Wide World.)

Units of the United States Fleet began to assemble, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, for the grand manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea as early as the beginning of January. While ships of the Pacific Fleet have been engaged in the vitally important problem of testing the facilities of the Panama Canal and the speed with which transit is possible, the Atlantic Squadron (recently placed on a permanent basis) and the East Coast Fleet Marine Force carried out base defence operations at Culebra, near Puerto Rico. The Fleet manoeuvres proper, which begin later this month, are designated officially as "Fleet Problem 20." The defending "Black Fleet," with its base on the Caribbean ports, intends to prevent the attacking "White Fleet" from establishing a base on the coast of South America by breaking through the relatively narrow South Atlantic bottle-neck between Brazil and Africa. About 140 surface ships will officially be engaged in these manoeuvres and 600 aircraft of various types. As we go to press, cruisers, destroyers and submarines are stated to be assembled at bases on the coasts of Haiti.

FLOODS—FROM MELTING SNOW AND ABNORMAL RAIN: AFFLICTED AREAS.



THE FLOODS IN EAST ANGLIA: THE BROKEN BRIDGE WHICH ISOLATED BRAMFORD, LEAVING IT WITHOUT GAS AND DRINKING-WATER. (Keston)



A FREAK OF THE FLOODS AT MELTON, IN SUFFOLK: THE STATION PLATFORM APPEARING LIKE A LANDING-JETTY WHEN THE LINE WAS SUBMERGED. (Plan)



AN AREA NEAR LONDON WHERE FLOODS INFLECTED SEVERE DISCOMFORT ON RESIDENTS: A HOUSING ESTATE AT WOODFORD GREEN, ESSEX, PARTLY UNDER WATER AFTER THE RIVER RODING HAD BURST ITS BANKS. (A.P.)



IN IPSWICH, WHERE HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WERE DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY AN INUNDATION: A FACTORY SURROUNDED BY WATER. (Fox)



FLOODS IN THE THAMES VALLEY: AN AERIAL VIEW OF ETON WITH MUCH OF THE SURROUNDING LAND UNDER WATER. (G.P.U.)

Melting snow and rain caused severe flooding in England on January 27 and the following days. In some parts of the country the rainfall recorded on January 26 was equal to a month's normal fall. In East Anglia nearly all roads east of a line drawn from Norwich to Ipswich were affected and were impassable at various points. At Ipswich hundreds of women and children were rescued from their flooded homes by men in boats and accommodated in

institutions and hospitals. The main bridge over the River Gipping, leading to Bramford, a village near Ipswich, was swept away, and the village was cut off from supplies of gas and water. In Essex the River Roding burst its banks near Woodford, and the occupants of several houses had to be warned by the police. The Thames also rose rapidly, and among other places affected were Windsor and Eton, where the river was over nine feet above its normal level

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: A PICTORIAL COMMENTARY ON RECENT NEWS.



THE FUNERAL OF VICTIMS OF THE ST. IVES LIFEBOAT DISASTER: THE COFFIN OF COXSWAIN THOMAS COCKING BEING CARRIED ALONG THE BEACH.

The funeral of four of the seven victims of the St. Ives lifeboat disaster, which occurred on January 23, took place at St. Ives on January 25. The funeral was attended by fishermen from all parts of Cornwall. At the inquest it was stated that the lifeboat was not suitable for the local conditions, and that a heavier type could not be provided until a breakwater had been built to give it safe anchorage. (Keystone.)



ONE OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY RESCUES IN MID-ATLANTIC: THE ABANDONED AFTER-PART OF THE "JAGUAR," WHICH BROKE IN TWO.

On January 17 the Norwegian tanker "Jaguar" broke in two in mid-Atlantic, leaving seven men in the forepart of the ship and the remainder of the crew, thirty in all, in the after-part. The two sections drifted apart and kept afloat until the motor-ship "Duala" sighted the fore-part on the following evening. The seven men were taken off and a search was made for the after-part, which was found ten miles away. (Keystone.)



A SEQUEL TO THE RECENT BOMB OUTRAGES: ARMS, CHEMICALS AND EQUIPMENT FOUND IN LIVERPOOL.

As a result of the recent bomb outrages in this country, Liverpool detectives conducted a search of various houses and found the explosives, arms and equipment shown above. The articles include hundreds of rounds of ammunition, sticks of gelignite, detonators, a ton of potassium chlorate, a hundred-weight of iron oxide, gas-masks and pistols. (Topical.)



AN A.R.P. DEMONSTRATION WATCHED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY: R.A.F. AIRCRAFT DIVE-BOMBING OVER SANDRINGHAM.

On January 28 a demonstration of A.R.P. was given at Sandringham in which members of the royal staff and estate workers took part. Three R.A.F. aircraft added realism to the practice by dive-bombing over the estate, dropping "bombs" and "firing" their machine-guns. The King and Queen, Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret and other members of the royal family watched the operations. (S. and G.)



THE "YOKE" OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST TELESCOPE IN POSITION ON MOUNT PALOMAR, CALIFORNIA.

Work upon the world's largest telescope, the 200-in. reflector of the California Institute of Technology, designed for use upon Palomar Mountain in South California, is progressing steadily. The 200-in. mirror is now being polished. This photograph shows the "yoke" of the telescope; the tube-like object on the floor, behind the ladder, being a bearing. (Plants.)



"MODEL" CONCRETE TRENCHES AT ISLINGTON GREEN: THE FIRST OF THE HASTILY-DUG TRENCHES OF THE CRISIS TO BE MADE PERMANENT, INSPECTED BY SIR JOHN ANDERSON.

The construction of A.R.P. shelters both of concrete and/or steel under Government plans is going ahead speedily. Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal, recently inspected at Islington Green the first of the trenches dug during the crisis of last September to be made permanent with cement and concrete, and proof against splinters and blast. These completed trenches have served as a model for other authorities, and have been inspected by engineers from all parts of the country. Four methods

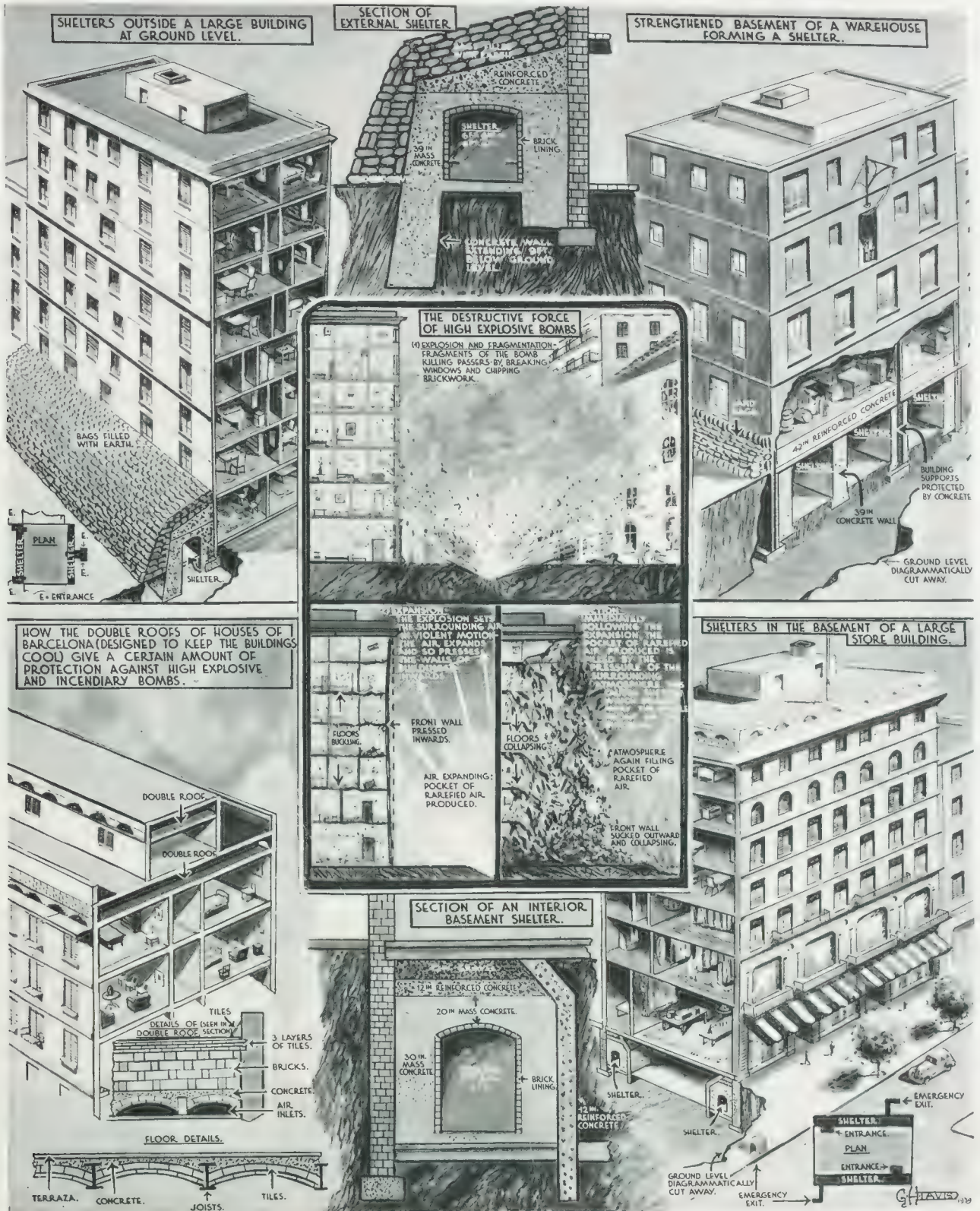


A MASS-PRODUCED STEEL-LINED SHELTER: A TYPE MADE AT CARDIFF, HERE SEEN FITTED FOR USE AS A WORKS FIRST-AID DRESSING-STATION, AND INSTALLED UNDERGROUND.

of construction were inspected by the Lord Privy Seal on that occasion—the first three consisting of precast concrete slabs supplied by manufacturing firms, and the fourth of concrete construction of a design prepared by the Cement and Concrete Association.—The right-hand photograph shows a specimen underground steel-lined shelter made at Guest, Keen and Baldwin's Works at Cardiff—fitted for use as a works first-aid dressing-station. (Photographs by Central Press and "The Times.")

WHEN ARE WE TO BENEFIT BY THE A.R.P. LESSONS OF BARCELONA?

Drawn by our Special Artist, G. H. DAVIS, UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF MR. CYRIL HEISBY, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM BARCELONA



EFFECTIVE TYPES OF AIR RAID SHELTERS DEvised AT BARCELONA FOR LARGE OFFICE BUILDINGS AND WAREHOUSES: CONCRETE AND SAND-BAG STRUCTURES WHICH DID NOT REQUIRE ELABORATE EXCAVATION WORK.

Although Barcelona has fallen, the lessons of the air raid protection measures taken there—which were highly successful in the sphere of passive defence—stand out none the less clearly. Unlike the system in use in this country, the Junta de Defensa Passiva de Catalunya controlled the whole of the air raid protection of the city. The shelters were made for all, and open to all, and there were no such things as private shelters constructed for private use alone. However, the large office buildings, blocks of flats, hotels, and so forth, equipped themselves with group shelters on ground-level and in their basements, on the lines of the protection hurriedly carried out in this country at the time of the crisis last year. In England, sand-bags were largely used, but in Barcelona, experience taught that sand-bags by themselves were not sufficient, and on this page we show

how concrete was incorporated, and one shelter (upper left-hand illustration) with a tongue of concrete extending 9 ft. below ground-level. In the centre of this page are drawings which explain the peculiar vulnerability of modern city architecture to high-explosive bombs. When a bomb bursts it compresses the fronts of buildings to such an extent that the floor structures are weakened. The explosion also makes a great pocket of rarefied air, and when the force of it has died away, the pressure of the atmosphere causes a rush of air back to fill this "hole." The result is equivalent to an enormous force of suction upon all surrounding structures. This suction is a type of strain which no building is designed to withstand, and is so great that it is sufficient to pull the walls outward, leaving the floors without support, and thus leading to a complete collapse

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE: IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES AND OCCASIONS.



HERR VON RIBBENTROP IN POLAND: THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER (CENTRE) WITH MARSHAL SMIGLY-RYDZ (LEFT) AND COLONEL BECK (EXTREME RIGHT).

Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, arrived in Warsaw on January 25. It was understood that the question of a Greater Ukraine, relations with Soviet Russia, and the status of the Free City of Danzig, were the most important subjects discussed by him and leading Polish statesmen on the following days. "I can assure the Germans in Poland that the agreement of 1934 has put a final end to enmity between our two peoples," Herr von Ribbentrop declared in a speech to the German colony at Warsaw on January 26. His visit concluded on January 27. (Keystone.)



KING BORIS OF BULGARIA VISITS ITALY: HIS MAJESTY EXAMINING SAMPLES AT THE "MINERAL EXHIBITION" IN ROME; WITH SIGNOR STARACE, SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY (RIGHT).

King Boris of Bulgaria was in Rome for the wedding of Princess Maria of Savoy (his sister-in-law) and Prince Luigi of Bourbon-Parma. While he was in Rome he visited the Italian "Mineral Exhibition"; and also inspected the works in progress for the expansion and improvement of Rome's railway stations, in the company of his father-in-law, the King of Italy. King Boris, it will be remembered, has always taken a great personal interest in railway matters, and on several occasions has himself driven locomotives. (Associated Press.)



THE EX-KAISER CELEBRATES HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT DOORN; SHOWING THE GATHERING OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN, WITH THE EX-CROWN PRINCE SEEN STANDING ON THE LEFT.

The celebrations of the eightieth birthday of the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm included a banquet at Doorn House on January 27, at which nearly a hundred persons were present, including sons and grandsons and other relatives and friends of the former Emperor. In this photograph he is seen seated between Princess Herminie, his present wife (left), and Princess Heinrich of Prussia, with the ex-Crown Princess Cecilie on the extreme right. (Keystone.)



KING ALFONSO AND QUEEN VICTORIA EUGENIE OF SPAIN SEATED SIDE BY SIDE AT A THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR THE FALL OF BARCELONA, IN ROME.

Joyful demonstrations took place in Rome and other Italian cities following the fall of Barcelona to General Franco. King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain were together at a thanksgiving service held in the Spanish church in Rome on January 27. The Spanish Ambassadors to the Quirinal and the Holy See, and Father Ledochowski, General of the Jesuits, and several Vatican dignitaries were present at this service. (Keystone.)



THE NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT: THE PREMIER, BARON HIRANUMA (FRONT CENTRE), WITH HIS PREDECESSOR, PRINCE KONOZE (WHO, HOWEVER, REMAINED A MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO), BESIDE HIM; AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

The resignation of Prince Konoze's Cabinet at the beginning of January was interpreted as a victory for the Army party, which aspires to build a new order in Japan as well as China, in order to meet the strain of the China war. However, Baron Hiranuma's Cabinet contained fewer changes than was expected. Above are seen (l. to r., second row) General Araki, Mr. Arita, Marquis Kido and Mr. Shiono, all of whom held office in the previous Government; while at the back are Admiral Yonai, and General Itagaki (in uniform), who retained their offices, of the Navy and of War. (Wide World.)



HERR HITLER MEETS HIS ADMIRALS: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT A RECEPTION IN THE REICH CHANCELLERY, WHERE HE ADDRESSED 200 NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMANDERS ON NAZI IDEOLOGY.

Herr Hitler received 260 German generals and admirals in the great hall of the new Reich Chancellery on January 25, and addressed them on National-Socialist ideology. Similar addresses had been previously delivered to the same audience during the previous few days by Field-Marshal Goring, and Herr von Ribbentrop. Considerable importance was attached to these meetings in German military circles; since they showed that systematic attempts are now being made to imbue the Army with the Nazi spirit. (Wide World.)

SPEECHES OF STATESMEN WHICH HAVE CAUSED WORLD-WIDE COMMENT.



"WAR TO-DAY . . . OUGHT NEVER TO BE ALLOWED TO BEGIN": MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKING AT THE BIRMINGHAM JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION DINNER, WHEN HE MADE AN APPEAL FOR PEACE. (G.P.C.)



"THE VICTORY OF BARCELONA IS A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE NEW EUROPE": SIGNOR MUSSOLINI ADDRESSING THE CROWD IN THE PIAZZA VENEZIA AFTER THE FALL OF BARCELONA HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED. (Keystone)



"BUT I BELIEVE IN A LONG PERIOD OF PEACE. THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY . . . THE SAME APPLIES TO FRANCE": HERR HITLER ADDRESSING THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GREATER GERMAN REICHSTAG IN THE KROLL OPERA HOUSE, BERLIN. (Keystone)

The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at the Birmingham Jewellers' Association dinner at Birmingham on January 28, made an appeal for peace to the Powers, and stated: "We cannot forget that though it takes at least two to make a peace, one can make a war, and, until we have come to clear understandings . . . we must put ourselves in a position to defend ourselves." Mr. Chamberlain then reviewed the progress of our rearmament programme and observed that in the last few months we had actually doubled the rate of aircraft production "Our motto," he said, "is not defiance, and . . . it is not, either,

deference. It is defence." On the news of the fall of Barcelona reaching Rome on January 26 a crowd assembled in the Piazza Venezia and was addressed by Signor Mussolini, who said: "The splendid victory of Barcelona is a chapter in the history of the new Europe which we are in the act of creating. . . . Many other people among our enemies are biting the dust." Herr Hitler addressed the first meeting of the Greater German Reichstag in the Kroll Opera House, on January 30, and in his speech declared that Germany had no claims against England except for colonies, and that he believed in a long period of peace

BARCELONA FALLS TO GENERAL FRANCO: NATIONALIST TROOPS WELCOMED AS THEY OCCUPY THE CAPTURED CITY.



THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF NATIONALIST TROOPS INTO BARCELONA AFTER THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES: A DETACHMENT MARCHING THROUGH THE CROWDED STREETS, WELCOMED BY SPECTATORS WITH THE FASCIST SALUTE. (Planet.)



ACCLAIMING GENERAL YAGUE, COMMANDER OF THE MOROCCAN ARMY CORPS, WHOSE TROOPS OCCUPIED THE PORT AS THE CITY WAS ENTERED: A VAST CROWD GATHERED OUTSIDE THE GENERALITAT, WHERE THE GENERAL APPEARED ON A BALCONY. (Planet.)



NATIONALIST INFANTRY ENTER BARCELONA AFTER LIGHT TANKS AND ARMOUR CAR HAD OVERCOME ALL RESISTANCE. EXCITED TROOPS RUNNING THROUGH THE STREETS TO OCCUPY THE CENTRE OF THE CAPTURED CITY. (Wide World.)



GENERAL FRANCO'S SUPPORTERS IN BARCELONA MET THE NATIONALIST SOLDIERS WITH THE FASCIST SALUTE. A MOB OF YOUTH EQUIPPED WITH BATTERED LORRIES, DRIVING THROUGH THE CITY IN TRIUMPH, WATCHED BY A LARGE CROWD. (A.P.)



ACKNOWLEDGING THE WELCOME OF THE CROWDS FROM A BALCONY AT THE FORMER GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS IN BARCELONA, GENERAL YAGUE (SECOND FROM LEFT) AND OTHER OFFICERS LOSE IN THE DEMONSTRATIONS. (Planet.)



A TRANQUILLIZING MESS IN THE PLAZA DE CATALUNA TO CELEBRATE THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY: GENERAL YAGUE (IN FOREGROUND), COMMANDER OF THE MOROCCAN ARMY CORPS, AND OTHER OFFICERS AT THE CEREMONY. (Planet.)



SURROUNDED BY THE DEBRIS FROM RECENT BOMBING RAIDS, A TENT SET UP BY THE NATIONALIST SIGNAL CORPS IN THE PASEO DE COLON TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION WITH THE TROOPS OUTSIDE THE CITY. (Wide World.)



LEFT BEHIND IN THE RETREAT AND PROVIDING AN UNUSUAL INCIDENT IN THE CIVIL WAR: THE BAND OF A GOVERNMENT REGIMENT HEADS A NATIONALIST COLUMN ON ITS MARCH INTO THE CITY. (Planet.)



NATIONALIST DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE INHABITANTS OF BARCELONA AS GENERAL FRANCO'S FORCES ENTER THE CITY: A CROWD OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN DISPLAYING A PORTRAIT OF THE GENERALISSIMO AND A NATIONALIST FLAG. (Planet.)



KISSING THE NATIONALIST FLAG AS A PROOF OF HER DEVOTION TO GENERAL FRANCO'S CAUSE: A YOUNG WOMAN WELCOMING THE INCOMING TROOPS AFTER THE GOVERNMENT FORCES HAD RETREATED FROM THE CITY. (Keytone.)

Following the retreat of the Government forces from Barcelona, the city was occupied by the Nationalist troops on January 26. There was little resistance and, after light tanks and armoured cars had entered the city, the infantry columns marched in unopposed. The honour of being the first to enter was given to the Navarrese troops, commanded by General Solchaga, who have

borne the brunt of the fighting since the beginning of the Civil War, and the excited soldiers ran through the streets to the centre of the city. Meanwhile, General Yague sent a detachment from his Moroccan Army Corps to occupy the abandoned port. An unusual incident occurred as the Nationalist columns arrived at the outskirts of the city, for they were met by the band

of a Government regiment which had been left behind in the retreat and the bandmen volunteered to head the marching troops, playing Nationalist tunes! In fact, although at first the inhabitants of Barcelona seemed apathetic, the arrival of food supplies soon caused vast crowds to gather and the incoming soldiers were greeted with the Fascist salute while Nationalist flags and

portraits of General Franco were displayed. Later General Yague appeared on the balcony at the former Government headquarters and was given a warm welcome by the crowd which had gathered to see him. The decision to keep the Italian and Moorish units outside the city undoubtedly determined the attitude taken by the inhabitants to the victorious troops.

WHEN THE SPANISH WAR REACHED A CLIMAX OF MISERY: THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES AFTER THE FALL OF BARCELONA.



THE EXODUS FROM CATALONIA AFTER THE FALL OF BARCELONA: A PITIABLE GROUP, WITH A WOMAN CARRYING A HANDBAG AND A BABY, TYPICAL OF THE THOUSANDS WHO CROSSED THE FRENCH FRONTIER. (Central Press.)



MOTHERS AND CHILDREN ENJOYING FOOD AND A REST AFTER ENTERING FRANCE. A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT PERTHUS, A BORDER TOWN ON THE MAIN PERPIGNAN-BARCELONA ROAD. (Topical.)



RENDERED HOMELESS BY GENERAL FRANCO'S ADVANCE: A GROUP OF COMPARATIVELY WELL-DRESSED MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, WITH ONE WOMAN COVERING HER FACE IN DESPAIR. (Planet.)



CHILD REFUGEES, AND A HAGGARD-LOOKING MAN: ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN THE BORDER TOWN OF PERTHUS.



THE PROBLEM OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS WHO SOUGHT REFUGE IN FRENCH TERRITORY, AFTER BEING DISARMED; WEARY MILITIAMEN RESTING AMONG STACKED TIMBER AT PERTHUS.



REMNANTS OF REPUBLICAN UNITS: A PARTY OF MEN, HEADED BY AN OFFICER, WHO CARRIES HIS SUITCASE ON A STICK OVER HIS SHOULDER, ESCORTED OVER THE FRENCH FRONTIER BY GARDES MOBILES. (Central Press.)



THE SEEMINGLY ENDLESS COLUMN OF MISERY AND DESPAIR ENTERING FRANCE FROM CATALONIA: A STRAGGLING LINE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN MARSHALLED BY FRENCH GARDES MOBILES, WHILE CROSSING THE FRONTIER. (Planet.)



TYPICAL OF THE HUGE NUMBERS OF REFUGEES, SOME 35,000 OF WHOM ENTERED FRANCE ON THE FIRST TWO DAYS THE FRONTIER WAS OPENED: A CROWD OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING SOME SOLDIERS, HERDED TOGETHER, NEAR A FRONTIER POST. (Wide World.)

The first band of refugees from Barcelona reached the French frontier on January 25. On the following day they gathered in large numbers on the Spanish side of the frontier, but only a few were allowed to enter France. At a conference between the Prefect of the Department of Pyrénées-Orientales and the Spanish authorities, it was agreed that the frontier should be opened on January 27. Entry, however, was held up for a day because the Spanish

Republican authorities were doubtful if the French arrangements for receiving the refugees were complete. Many Republican deputies and officials having passports, however, passed the frontier posts. On January 29, the weather was extremely cold, and the sufferings of the fugitives were intense, particularly on the higher roads of the Pyrenees. Military refugees also arrived in great numbers, many of them wounded, with their legs and arms in plaster

and heads bound in soiled dressings. Some of the officers threw away their badges of rank as they crossed the frontier. The soldiers, except the wounded, were kept at the frontier until their papers could be fully examined, the principle of the French system being "women and children first." At Cerbère, the international tunnel was jammed for days with a crowd of wretched people cordoned off at the French end by a military guard. Women, children

and sick came through continually, but many of those in the tunnel were deserters. M. Sarraut, French Minister of the Interior, and M. Rucart, Minister for Public Health, accompanied by the Marquis de Lillers, Chairman of the Red Cross Society, left Paris for Perpignan on January 30, planning to examine the measures taken by the local authorities to meet the influx from Catalonia.

LONDON AS A CHINESE ARTIST SEES IT: THE PARKS UNDER SNOW.



"HYDE PARK UNDER SNOW: BIRDS ON THE SERPENTINE."



"ST. JAMES'S PARK UNDER SNOW: THE PELICANS."

Mr. Chiang Yee, the Chinese artist who has made a number of successful studies of various aspects of English life, is now well known through his illustrated books, "The Silent Traveller in Lakeland" and "The Silent Traveller in London." Some charming drawings from the latter work, showing Trafalgar Square, Ken

Wood, and other familiar London scenes, were reproduced in our issue of December 24. On these pages we give three of his drawings of London in the snow, made this winter. They will be seen in a forthcoming exhibition of his work which will open at Messrs. Zwemmer's Galleries at 26, Litchfield Street, W.C.2, on

(Continued opposite.)

A VISION OF CHINESE BEAUTY IN SNOW-BOUND REGENT'S PARK.



"REGENT'S PARK UNDER SNOW: A WILLOW-TREE IN THE ROSE GARDEN."

Continued.
 February 8. Mr. Chiang Yee has spent some five years in England, and in his "Silent Traveller in London" he calls this country "his second home." Londoners certainly have a very kindly and sympathetic observer in him—one to whom even London fogs can be a source of beauty. In the "Silent Traveller" he describes how he went up to the top of the tower of Westminster Cathedral on a foggy day. The liftman warned him "There was nothing to be seen"; to which he replied that he was wanting just to see nothing. The empty space, he found, stimulated his imagination. He is a close observer of the London scene. He describes his delight in watching London children and listening to their quaintly sophisticated

conversations. But though the human types to be found here—be they porters at Covent Garden or Olympian clubmen in Pall Mall—attract his interest, he finds more "Chinese" subjects among animals and birds, and particularly among the flowers and trees of London parks. With these the artist, son of a painter, and deeply steeped in the traditional art of his own country, can work for the effects that the traditional Chinese technique is admirably adapted to achieve, the use of blank spaces to suggest misty distances, and, above all, expanses of snow. The drawings are carried out in the traditional Chinese manner with brushes pointed like pencils, often stiffened by being dipped in gum, upon paper of the finest texture.

ONE OF THE LAST STRONGHOLDS OF THE MINOAN STOCK:

A CRETAN CITY OF REFUGE IN THE EARLY IRON AGE, WITH
RELICS OF A TEMPLE AND A "GREAT HOUSE", ON MOUNT DIKTE.

By J. D. S. PENDLEBURY, M.A. F.S.A., Field Director of the Expedition from
the British School of Archaeology at Athens. (See Illustrations on the opposite page.)

The following article is a sequel to one by the same author, published in our issue of March 5 last, describing his previous excavations on the same site. He then recalled that at the beginning of the Iron Age (about 1100 B.C.) Crete's peaceful period was disturbed by a Dorian invasion, whereupon many of the islanders took to the hills and founded cities of refuge. "This part of Crete," he wrote, "was one of the last strongholds of the Minoan stock" who clung to their old ways and their ancestral religion. Gradually conditions became more peaceful and by the Archaic Period (about 700 B.C.) one of the hills shown in Fig. 1, named Papoura, became the site of a large and flourishing city, which lasted till Roman times. Mount Dikte, it will be recalled, was one, and the earliest, of the legendary birthplaces of Zeus in Greek legend.

EXPLORATIONS by the British School of Archaeology were continued last summer in the district of Lasithi, the ancient Dikte, in Crete.

Most of the season was devoted to further excavation of buildings on the peak of Karphi, where during the previous June a temple of the Early Iron Age, c. 1100-900 B.C., had been cleared. This was described in *The Illustrated London News* of March 5, 1938. Considerable progress was made with the city, as well as with the tombs. The Temple lies on a saddle between the two peaks of Karphi and Mikre Koprana. Immediately to the north the cliff falls practically sheer for some 2000 ft. Up this face, taking advantage of every ledge, comes winding an ancient path, which eventually makes its way on to the saddle in a gap between two masses of rock which have been artificially widened (Fig. 1). Where it emerges are the ruins of a small, square building, no doubt a watch-tower. From this point southwards extends a row of large, rectangular rooms, perhaps guard-houses. The line is broken by a big, open courtyard, from which a road ascends towards Mikre Koprana.

In the sheltered hollow below the saddle, just south of the Temple, is the Great House, the largest building of the period yet excavated (Fig. 3). First comes a forehall, from which a door leads into the main room. The roof of this was supported on two columns. The square stone base of one was still in position, while a depression in the floor showed where the other had been set. Considerable traces of the roofing itself were found. It had clearly collapsed with time, and the carbonisation of the wooden beams was due to the chemical action of the soil rather than to any conflagration. The beams themselves had a section of some twenty centimetres (7·8 in.) and were spaced at intervals of just under a metre and a half (4 ft. 11 in.). Across these had been

laid twigs and brushwood bound by stiff red clay, and on top was a layer of yellow waterproof earth, such as is still used to-day on the flat roofs of the villages. It was evident, then, that the old flat roof of Minoan times survived, and the gabled roof, introduced elsewhere by the Greeks, had not yet been adopted.

In one corner of the main room was a square partition of stones, standing about a metre high (3 ft. 3½ in.). Had there been any trace of burning one could have assumed it to be a cooking-place, but in the absence of this it seems better to regard it as a stand for water-jars. Beside it was a window in the wall which gave access, no doubt with the help of a wooden step-ladder, to a store-room (Fig. 2). These three rooms made up the original house. At some time, however, not long after its construction, the west wall of the main room was cut through and

another chamber added, while two large store-cellars were built on at the back over what had already been the rubbish-heap of the house. A separate door to the north of the main entrance led by a short stepped passage to a large, open courtyard.

The building was in an excellent state of preservation, some of the walls standing to a height of nine feet and more. This is due to the fact that the site is so far from any later place of human habitation that it has not been worth while to remove the stones for building purposes elsewhere. As a result, practically all the stones remain where they fell, and the photographs (e.g., Fig. 3) show the immense walls which had to be built during the course of the excavations to get rid of these and to retain the dumps.

Beside the Great House a street runs up the hill. Most of the paving has disappeared, but enough is preserved to show that it was exactly like that of the modern village street. At one point a diagonal line of big blocks forms a step to break the force of such water as would come

Apart from pottery, comparatively few objects were found, either in the city or in the tombs. The latter had of course, been robbed. Probably, as in Egypt, it was those actually entrusted with the burial who despoiled the grave. The absence of objects in the houses, however, coupled with the absence of any sign of catastrophe, leads one to believe that the site was deliberately and peacefully abandoned when times became easier. We know, indeed, that in the succeeding "Geometric" Period, which began about 900 B.C., the inhabitants had ventured down to the hill known as the Papoura, where the main settlement of this district was to be situated until Roman times, and where a tholos tomb has already been excavated.

From the temple, in addition to the statues of goddesses, pictured on these pages last March, the plaque shown in Fig. 6 has been mended and completed. Not far away was found the clay altar (Figs. 4 and 5). This massive object is just about 1 ft. high. Its openwork construction is clearly intended to represent a shrine, the courses of stone being in some cases represented by incision. On two sides occur the Sacred Horns of Consecration of the Minoan religion in the round, while other representations of them are found in paint near the base. On the four shoulders left by the circular rim are crouched small figures of animals.

Another room, in the southern quarter, produced the votive double axe of bronze shown in the centre of Fig. 7, and with it fragments of two vases with human heads for spouts and a tubular vase with three bulls' heads projecting from it. Sickles, daggers and knives, a chisel and perhaps a bootmaker's awl are also shown in Fig. 7. Other bronzes were among the contents of the tombs. The *fibula* should be noticed in this their most nearly primitive form. It is their earliest appearance in Crete. The small coils of bronze wire may have been used as hair-rings to confine the long plaits of hair. The pottery is of the utmost importance. Unfortunately, the action of the soil has had a most disastrous effect on the paint, but careful cleaning has enabled us to recover a large number of the patterns.

Although it is clear from the occurrence of several shapes that the Iron Age has begun, yet the patterns are still purely Minoan, at all events in origin. Not one case occurred of the concentric circles and other designs typical of Protogeometric pottery, which has given its name to this period. The characteristic of the decoration is the use of solid patches of colour, these patches being fringed with short lines. This style had already made its

appearance at the end of the Bronze Age, but is then so rare an occurrence that it seemed almost an intrusion. A new feature is the presence of a beaded decoration on the two tankards shown in Fig. 8, which can be paralleled by that on a similar but perhaps very slightly earlier tankard from the Diktiana Cave on the other side of the Plain.

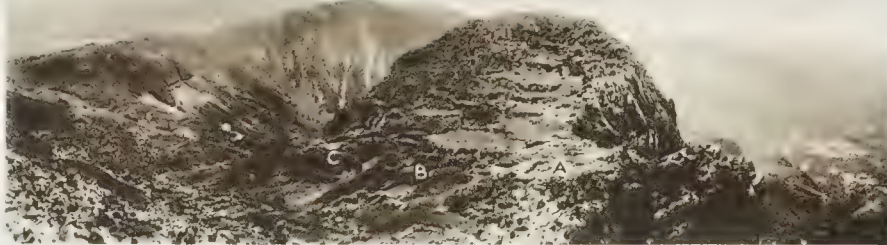
This combination of new shapes with Minoan decoration is extremely interesting and makes it very difficult to adhere to either of the old alternative names for this period, Sub-Minoan or Protogeometric. On the whole, it would probably be better to call it, on Egyptological analogy, the Intermediate Period, and to confine our use of the two former terms to descriptions of shape or style.

Reading the evidence as far as we have it, we may

reconstruct the history of this wild site somewhat as follows. About 1100 B.C. the old Bronze Age civilisation of the Aegean finally came to an end. In Crete the inhabitants, who were no doubt still of the old Minoan stock, perhaps under Achaean overlords such as Idomeneus, were conquered by a wave of invaders whom we may reasonably identify with the Dorians, and who brought with them iron tools and weapons as well as Protogeometric pottery.

Before this invasion, which naturally first secured the richer parts of the island, many of the inhabitants fled to the hills and built themselves cities of refuge such as Vrokastro and Kavousi, excavated by the Americans; Kastri, as yet unexcavated; and our own Karphi. Here the Minoan culture lingered on, scarcely preserved for nearly two centuries, though new features such as *fibulae* and the use of iron came in.

[Continued on opposite page]



1. THE SITE OF ONE OF THE LAST STRONGHOLDS OF THE MINOAN STOCK IN CRETE: A VIEW FROM MIKRE KOPRANA SHOWING (CENTRE) ONE OF THE TWIN PEAKS OF KARPHI; AND THE POSITION OF THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

On the saddle between the twin peaks are the remains of a temple (A). To the left is the site of an ancient building called by the excavators the "Great House" (B). Other buildings (C) are visible on the shoulder, and there are traces of unexcavated structures nearly to the top of Karphi. The site of the Iron Age tombs is well below to the left. On the extreme left is the western end of the Lasithi Plain, with Mounts Aphenides and Sarakinos in the far distance. The hill on the near side of the plain is the Papoura, where stood one of the largest cities in Crete from the archaic period (about 700 B.C.) to Roman times. This photograph is taken looking west.

down in a rain-storm. At intervals doors open off the street on either side, the thresholds being high to prevent water entering. Two complete blocks of buildings have been cleared, one comprising storehouses, the other dwellings. In the latter block the slope of the hillside is so steep that the floor of one row of rooms is nearly on a level with the ceiling of the row below.

Two of the tholos tombs which lie below Karphi to the south were described in the article of last March. Six



2. IN THE MAIN LIVING-ROOM OF THE GREAT HOUSE AT KARPHI: A VIEW SHOWING A COLUMN-BASE (DETACHED, ON THE LEFT) WITH A DOORWAY JUST BEYOND IT.

In his note on Fig. 2 (above) Mr. Pendlebury writes: "To the right of the door is a stone partition, probably to hold a water-jar, with a hatch beside it giving access to a store-room" (on the right). Regarding Fig. 3 his note runs: "In the foreground are the two cellars, that at the far side having a ledge against its east wall. Next comes another later room with a door leading into the main living-room, which formed part of the original house. Beyond lies the forehall. The walls in the background were built by the excavators and give some idea of the amount of fallen stone found in the house."

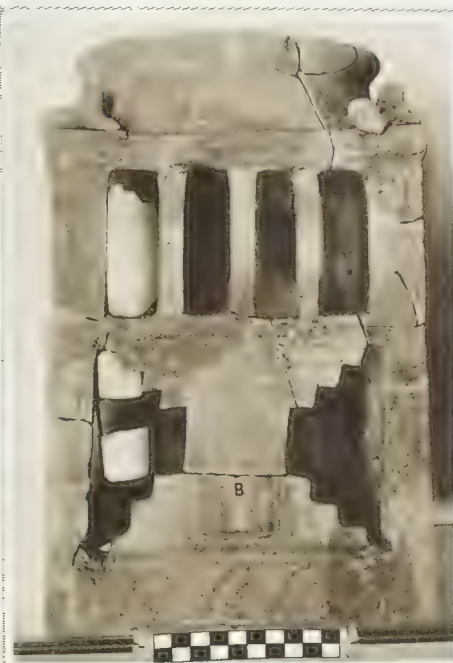
more were cleared here, as well as four belonging to a contemporary group on the east side of Mikre Koprana. All of them conformed to the same type: that is to say, the vaulted chamber was surrounded by a massive, rectangular block of masonry. Usually there was a long entrance passage extending for many metres beyond the tomb. More rarely, there was merely an opening in the front. That they were intended to be visible and free-standing is clear not only from the fact that frequently the entrance runs parallel to and not into the hillside, as it would were they chamber tombs, but also the entrances are often too small to admit the body and are often blocked from within by stones too large to have been introduced through the door. Burial must, therefore, have taken place through the roof.



3. THE GREAT HOUSE AS SEEN FROM THE WEST: A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING (EXTREME BACKGROUND) LARGE WALLS BUILT BY THE EXCAVATORS WITH FALLEN DÉBRIS FROM ANCIENT MASONRY.

VESTIGES OF MINOAN ART AFTER THE DORIAN INVASION OF CRETE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ATHENS EXPEDITION TO CRETE. (SEE ARTICLE ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.)



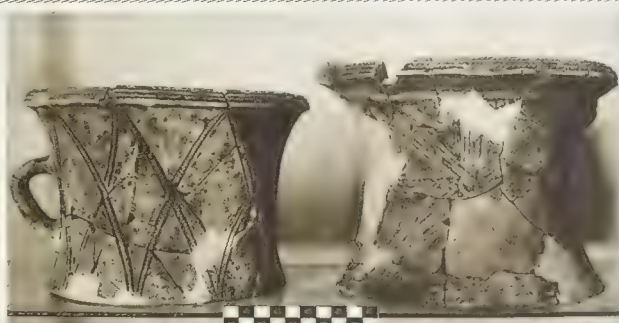
4 AND 5. A PORTABLE CLAY ALTAR IN THE FORM OF A SHRINE RESEMBLING IN THE FRESCOES AT KNOSSOS: TWO VIEWS THAT ON THE LEFT SHOWING THE "HORNS OF CONSECRATION" (AA), AN INVARIABLE ADJUNCT OF MINOAN SHRINES; ALSO PAINTED NEAR THE BASE (B).



6. A CURIOUS FACIAL TYPE, UNCOMMON IN ANCIENT ART: A CLAY PLAQUE SURMOUNTED BY A HUMAN HEAD, DISCOVERED IN THE TEMPLE OF KARPFI.



7. WITH A VOTIVE DOUBLE AXE (CENTRE): A GROUP OF BRONZES FROM THE HOUSES AT KARPFI, INCLUDING TWO SICKLES, A DAGGER, TWO KNIVES, A NEEDLE (LEFT), A BOOTMAKER'S AWL, A CHISEL, AND PARTS OF A FIBULA.



8. NEW FEATURES IN DECORATION OF THE PERIOD: TWO TANKARDS, ONE (ON THE LEFT) PAINTED RED WITH A LATTICED PATTERN IN RAISED BEADING; THE OTHER WITH A PAINTED DESIGN.



9. A HELLENISTIC ORNAMENT REPRESENTING SOME MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURE RIDING A DOLPHIN AND CARRYING A CHILD IN ONE ARM—BOTH HEADS MISSING: A CURIOSITY FROM KOLONNA, A CITY OF THE PLAIN. (About 7 in. long.)



10. A TWO-HANDLED BOWL (CRATER) DECORATED WITH A PAINTED SCALLOP PATTERN. A VESSEL, SKILFULLY PIECED TOGETHER FROM FRAGMENTS, WHICH HAD AT SOME TIME OR OTHER BEEN PARTIALLY SUBJECTED TO BURNING.

(Continued.)

Gradually things quietened down and by the end of that period it was safe to come down from the mountain-tops and resume a normal existence. In addition to the excavations on Karpfi, further work was done on the Archaic house at Kolonna in the Plain, whose façade had been cleared during the previous season. (See the article of March 5, 1938.) Though certainly built as early as the sixth century B.C., it remained in occupation until the end of the fourth or the

beginning of the third, as can be seen from the object shown in Fig. 9. This is of Hellenistic date and represents a man holding a child in the crook of his left arm and riding a dolphin. The heads of the human figures are unfortunately missing and what mythological scene is here intended it is hard to say. The object, though hollow, has no opening. It is purely an ornament, intended either to hang or to stand.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

MAJ.-GEN. H. C. B. WEMYSS.
Appointed to the newly created post of Director of Mobilisation on January 27. Served in the Great War, 1914-18 (despatches five times, D.S.O., M.C.), and was Assistant Adjutant-General, War Office, from 1935 to 1937. Was a student at the Imperial Defence College last year.



MR. C. H. NEWTON.

Appointed to succeed Sir Ralph Wedgwood as Chief General Manager of the London and North-Eastern Railway Company on the latter's retirement in March. Has been Divisional General Manager, Southern Area, since 1935, and was formerly Chief Accountant for seven years.



MR. JOSEPH SIMPSON.

A well-known artist who, during the Great War, acted as official artist to the R.A.F. in France. Died on January 30; aged fifty-nine. His work has appeared in "The Illustrated London News." Examples of his skill as an etcher are in the British Museum.



MR. FRANK MEDLICOTT.

Was elected M.P. (Lib.Nat.) on January 27 in the East Norfolk by-election caused by the death of Earl Beauchamp and the succession of Viscount Elmley to that title. He had a majority of 7472 over his Socialist opponent, Mr. N. R. Tillett.



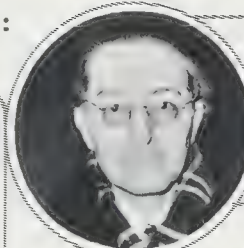
THE EARL OF MUNSTER.

Appointed to succeed Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War. Has been Paymaster-General since June 1938. Was a member of the L.C.C. for North Paddington from 1931 to 1937.



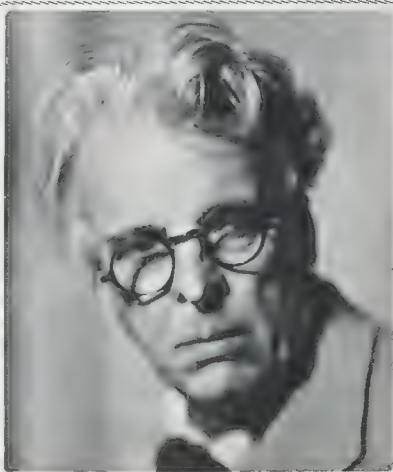
THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA: THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION LEAVING THE FOREIGN OFFICE AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT.

An agreement by which Great Britain and France place £16,000,000 at the disposal of the Czechoslovak Government—£8,000,000 as a gift outright—was signed at the Foreign Office on January 27. Of the £10,000,000 recently advanced through the Bank of England, £4,000,000 will be used in providing foreign exchange for refugees who have to leave Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak delegation, headed by M. Fospisil, are seen in the above photograph leaving the Foreign Office.



DR. TEWFIK RUSHDI ARAS.

Recently appointed Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in succession to M. Fethi Okyar, who has been elected to the Turkish Parliament. Has arrived in London. Was Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1925 until the death of President Ataturk in November 1938.



MR. FREDERICK HYDE.

A distinguished banker. Died on January 24; aged sixty-eight. Entered the Derby Commercial Bank in 1885 and when it was acquired by the Midland Bank in 1890 was transferred to London. Appointed a general manager in 1909. Was managing director, 1929-38.



MR. W. B. YEATS.

Famous Irish poet and playwright. Died on January 28; aged seventy-three. From 1899 produced a series of ballads and poems which included "The Secret Rose" (1897); "The Wind Among the Reeds" (1899) and "The Lake of Innisfree." In 1902 his greatest play, "Cathleen ni Houlihan," was produced by the Irish Literary Theatre. In 1923 was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and was a Senator of the Irish Free State from 1922 to 1928.



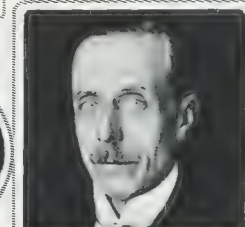
SIR ARTHUR UNDERHILL.

Senior Conveyancing Counsel to the High Court for many years and well-known yachtsman. Died on January 24; aged eighty-eight. Responsible for the final shape taken by the law which revolutionised Law of Real Property, 1926. Founded the Royal Cruising Club.



SIR W. HAMILTON MOBERLY.

Appointed Chairman of an Advisory Council set up by the Minister of Labour to advise him on the utilisation in war time—in Government Departments, or elsewhere—of persons with scientific, technical, professional, and administrative qualifications.



EARL WINTERTON.

Appointed to succeed the Earl of Munster as Paymaster-General. Will cease to be a member of the Cabinet but will retain his Chairmanship of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. Had been Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster since 1937.



MR. W. S. MORRISON.

Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on January 28. Had been Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries since 1936, and has been M.P. (Con.) for the Cirencester and Tewkesbury Division of Gloucestershire since 1929. Was Private Secretary to the Attorney-General from 1927 to 1929.



SIR REGINALD HUGH DORMAN-SMITH.

Appointed Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in succession to Mr. W. S. Morrison on January 28. Was President of the National Farmers' Union, 1936-37, and a County Alderman for Surrey, 1931-35. Has been M.P. (Con.) for the Petersfield Division of Hants since 1935.



WINNER OF THE LADIES' EUROPEAN FIGURE-SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP: MISS CECILIA COLLEDGE (CENTRE) WITH MISS MEGAN TAYLOR AND MISS DAPHNE WALKER (RIGHT).

On January 24 Miss Cecilia Colledge retained her title in the Ladies' European Figure-Skating Championship, held at the Empress Hall, Earls Court. Miss Megan Taylor, who displaced Miss Colledge as world's champion last year, was second and fourteen-year-old Miss Daphne Walker was third. At the start of the evening Miss Colledge was two points behind Miss Megan Taylor, but her free skating was so perfect that it placed her eleven points ahead.

The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

DRAMA

THE latter half of January brought with it a spate of "strong drama" that invaded so many of the West End kinemas as to form a further example of the unanimity of opinion in the film industry regarding the perennial problem of "what the public wants." It would be possible, I imagine, to pursue an investigation for the source of this dramatic current down several profound psychological channels, and to find in its undoubted presence in answer to the advocacy of the "strong, simple story" which is supposed to be the tonic that the kinema needs. Again, this simultaneous arrival of French, American and English productions whose basic theme is seriously a pure coincidence, and any theories advanced in explanation a mere waste of time. Certain it is, however, that we have been invited to mourn over several corpses and to allow more than one distressed and lovely lady to play upon our heart strings. If we have emerged from these harrowing experiences without any appreciable signs of wear and tear, it is because two of them belong definitely to the school of theatrical drama that has no power to inflict nor any intention of causing lasting wounds; a third moves on the levels of *la haute bourgeoisie*, wherein, since we do not customarily sojourn there, we can with impunity linger for a space; and a fourth (that is, "Letter of Introduction") that actually embraces the sacred of an ageing actor most surprisingly to carry a series of ventriloquist "turns." The other couple, however, have a more disturbing quality.

Of these six samples, all of them containing at least some of the ingredients of tragedy, only two, the French "Confit," at the Carlton, and the English "Stolen Life," at the Plaza, share a common category. These two pictures have been devised as vehicles for their stars. They are grand

because their stars do not happen to be light-comedy stars, and for the same reason they pile up their dramatic situations with an eye on their emotional possibilities. "Stolen Life," adapted by Miss Margaret Kennedy from a novel by Mr. K. L. Baines, is the more successful of the two. Indeed, Miss Kennedy, writing to Miss Elisabeth Bergner, has done her job remarkably well. Her dialogue is good, her play is shaped to a pattern that Miss Bergner is able to fill in with the delicate, tender, pastel-coloured delineation of moods and character wherein she excels. The picture gives her every opportunity to be wifely, gay, elusive, and devoted by turns, and to remain true to the *gamine* personality that has endeared itself to our public. It is not Miss Kennedy's fault that the device of a dual rôle is fundamentally artificial, nor could she have given to a drama hinged on such a device a greater measure of sincerity. Miss Bergner appears as twin sisters, outwardly alike that only by their culture shall you know which is which. Both love a stalwart young explorer (Mr. Michael Redgrave), leaving the loyal and loving one to take a desperate chance when fate, aided by a terrific storm at sea, hands the dice for her. Camera trickery at its best "deceives the eye" whenever the two Miss Bergners take the screen, but the latter illusion the more apt are we to watch the conjurer at work. Nevertheless, both the story and Miss Bergner, whose touch lends it beauty, are superior to the tricks in a picture smoothly propelled and handsomely staged.

"Confit," wherein the Carlton opened its French season, has another tale to tell about two sisters, the elder of whom, whose marital happiness is imperilled by the absence of "a child in the home," secretly adopts the unmarried sister's baby. What with the threats of a blackmailing lover and the younger girl's suddenly awakened maternal instincts, the conflict between the sisters assumes violent proportions, and shots ring out as the curtain rises on the apparent promise of a "mystery thriller" to follow. Why did the

blonde Madame Lafont try to kill the blonde Mademoiselle Claire? The picture settles down to tell us why, in a lengthy, rather too wordy flash-back whose pantoisians regard for emotional justification frequently retards the action. But the drama, if it takes itself more seriously

than the story warrants, has its fine, passionate moments, and directorial skill is by no means absent. Mademoiselle Corinne Lucière, long haired and attractively coltish, suggests a bewildered and defenceless youth that is, as it was in "Prison Without Bars," unconsciously crying. Mademoiselle Anne Durance, as the elder sister, has a vital and interesting personality that formulates a well-acted piece.

At the opposite end of the pole is the dark, defeatist drama "Quar des Brumes," at the Academy, a "slice of life," with nothing to mitigate its hopeless outlook as it gropes its way through the fog of the harbour and water-front of Havre. The group of people whose destinies are briefly interwoven emerge from the shadows to watch the belong and are again absorbed. They seek escape, either from actual danger or from their own despair. A soldier wanted for some unknown crime, a young girl seeking refuge from the designs of a horrible old guardian who combines a taste for rebelliousness with criminal activities, a cowardly gangster, a rum-smuggler, and a punter whose frustrations find a solution in suicide—such are the protagonists of a piece that is directed by M. Marcel Carné with unceasing honesty and relentless logic. Here is "strong drama" if you will, a picture intelligently made and played throughout in a minor key of quite extraordinary strength, with M. Jean Gabin, M. Michel Simon, and Mademoiselle Michèle Morgan in the leading rôles.

"Le Patriote," another powerful French drama, presented at Studio One, is a new version of a subject in the old, silent days in the famous Lubitsch Lammings film. It tells the story of Tsar Paul I of Russia, whose uncontrolled temper, vanity and tyranny drove the one man he counted as his friend and his Master, Pahlen, to treachery. Pahlen betrayed his friendship for the sake of Russia. He was the

instigator of the Tsar's overthrow and, unwillingly, the cause of his assassination. His task, done, and carried by his supporters far beyond his own intention, Pahlen shoots himself, earning from his arch-enemy, the Chief of Police, the terse epitaph: "C'est lui le patriote." Directed by M. Maurice Tourneur, the drama has acquired a subtlety of characterisation and for all its handsome surroundings of court balls and ceremony, an intimacy that is enhanced by the beautifully balanced studies of M. Harry Baur and M. Pierre



"STOLEN LIFE," AT THE PLAZA. ELISABETH BERGNER AS THE "GOOD" SISTER, MARTINA, IS MOVED BY ALAN MACKENZIE (MICHAEL REDGRAVE)—WHILE THEY ARE CLIMBING IN THE ALDS. Elisabeth Bergner plays a dual rôle, one good and one bad. She is Martina's wife.



"STOLEN LIFE," AT THE PLAZA. ELISABETH BERGNER AS SYLVIA, WITH ALAN MACKENZIE, WHOSE LOVE SHE STEALS FROM HER TWIN, MARTINA. When Sylvia, the "bad" twin, is drowned, Martina, in her shoulders the responsibility for Sylvia's sins.



"LE PATRIOTE" AT STUDIO ONE: JAMES PIERRE RENOUR; CENTRE RIGHT, THE FAVOURITE OF TSAR PAUL I. OF RUSSIA FEARING THAT THE LATTER'S BEHAVIOUR MAY BRING ABOUT WAR, PLOTS FOR HIS ABDICATION. "Le Patriote" is a new version of a subject in the old, silent days in the famous Lubitsch Lammings film. It tells the story of Tsar Paul I of Russia, whose uncontrolled temper, vanity and tyranny drove the one man he counted as his friend and his Master, Pahlen, to treachery. Pahlen betrayed his friendship for the sake of Russia. He was the instigator of the Tsar's overthrow and, unwillingly, the cause of his assassination. His task, done, and carried by his supporters far beyond his own intention, Pahlen shoots himself, earning from his arch-enemy, the Chief of Police, the terse epitaph: "C'est lui le patriote." Directed by M. Maurice Tourneur, the drama has acquired a subtlety of characterisation and for all its handsome surroundings of court balls and ceremony, an intimacy that is enhanced by the beautifully balanced studies of M. Harry Baur and M. Pierre

Renour, as Paul I. and Pahlen. M. Baur's firm control of the part he plays steers it clear of extravagance, though Paul was extravagant in life. He did—in his wild *amours*, his megalomania, his suspicion, and his trust in Pahlen. Flashes of shrewd humour illuminate the portrait. M. Baur paints it, and in the end he draws about him the remnants of a discarded dignity to face death with the majesty he lacked in life.

The American production, "Angels with Dirty Faces" (Warner Theatre), represents a wholly different aspect of drama. It is hard, occasionally grim, always tough-gangster drama, in short, Swift-moving and gripping, the picture reaches a climax whose ethics stand, in my opinion, in flat contradiction to the purpose of the play, supposing that purpose to be a demonstration of the axiom that "crime does not pay." Its hero, a product of the slums, whither he returns, in all the glory of a notorious racketeer, to become the idol of the "Dead End Kids" and other young hoodlums, is sent to the electric chair for murder. He is neither dismayed nor repentant, but, to help his pal, a priest, to redeem the slum youngsters, he pretends to die "yellow" and thus disillusions his disciples. He sacrifices that which he values most—his courage—rather, he exchanges it for a martyr's crown. The "moral" battles me, but Mr. James Cagney's superb portrait of a gangster who fills me with admiration. It is painted in colours that seem to flame into life. Here is another brilliant portrayal justifying the belief that drama, however diverse in nature, carries the art of the actor to its highest level.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

By CHARLES E. BYLES.

WHEN the sale of a book is associated with a charitable or altruistic purpose, the advantage rests sometimes with the book and sometimes with the cause which it is helping. A book by a well-known and popular writer needs no extraneous appeal to recommend it. Then it is the charity that benefits, and the better the book, of course, the greater the benefit. This, I think, will be so with "INDIA OF THE PRINCES," By Rosita Forbes. With 32 Illustrations (John Gifford; ros. 6d.), as the author is giving all her royalties on the trade edition to the Y.W.C.A. for their relief work in Central Europe, Palestine, and China. For everybody's sake, I hope it will have an enormous success.

In view of the precedence (in the author's sympathies) naturally given to European sufferers, I note with special interest allusions to her conversations with "Dictators."

Some of them might perhaps be all the better for "a good talking-to" by a sensible woman. I should like to know in which (if any) of Rosita Forbes' previous works such talks may have been mentioned, and whether they may be repeated during future explorations of our darkening Continent. They could hardly fail to promote "appeasement," for she brings to all her travel adventures and studies of foreign peoples a rare blend of charm and wit, combined with wide knowledge and experience. One noteworthy reference to the German Führer in the present volume occurs in a chapter on Gandhi, regarding whom she says: "I did not find him impressive. On the other hand, I could not doubt his sincerity. Like Hitler, who gives me the same impression of mental isolation when I talk to him, the Mahatma seemed to be without comparative knowledge. He knew something of Africa and of Socialist literature, and a great deal of India, but little else. He spoke as a biblical personage and without, I thought, any relevance to modern conditions. His sympathy, like Hitler's, was entirely with the common people." The phrase "when I talk to him" rather seems to imply that conversations between the author and Herr Hitler are not infrequent. She refers to him again, elsewhere, in comparison, to the Gaekwar of Baroda. "The heritage of the Gaekwars," she writes, "passed to the present Ruler, who, like Hitler, can say of himself: 'Whatever mistakes I have made with regard to the rest of the world, I have made none that my own people can blame.'" Nor does he (as Gandhi is made to do in this chapter) ascribe "The Light of Asia" to Matthew Arnold.

So ubiquitous a traveller as Rosita Forbes probably does not feel the need of explaining why, at any given moment, she is in one place rather than another. Anyhow, she does not tell us at the outset precisely when, why, and how the journeys on which her present volume is based were undertaken. I rather gather that they did not form one continuous expedition for the express purpose of writing this book, but represent intermittent experiences in India from time to time during several years. She refers to them herself, modestly enough, as "brief impressions of the Indian States which I have visited, as a traveller or as the guest of Indian or British friends, sometimes at the invitation of the Ruler or his Prime Minister." More than that the average reader will not need to know. Enough that the author writes with her usual vivacity and humour, whether she is describing acquaintances and incidents of travel, or discussing international affairs. In this connection her publishers remind us that the book has a topical value in view of the fact that no fewer than twenty-two of the Indian Princes offered the Imperial Government the whole of their resources during the September crisis.

Like all the author's beautiful travel books, this one is most entertaining on its personal side, as in her character sketches and accounts of adventures grave or gay and sometimes not free from danger. It would be a mistake, however, to read Rosita Forbes merely for amusement, for there is the sparkle of her style in discussing public affairs there is a shrewdness, based on an unusually wide experience of travel, and on conversations with foreigners in many lands, that makes her comments on current events far from negligible. Thus, while very friendly towards the Indian Rulers who showed her so much kindness and hospitality, she foresees certain troubles ahead for them under the new conditions, and points out the position with impartial candour.

Thus, for example, visualising possible difficulties in the future, she writes: "The States are a definitely autocratic group, comprising two-fifths of the land and one quarter of the population of India. Within the Federation, they would be opposed to the democratic group of provinces. As titular director of these two divergent forces, the Crown, if it is to fulfil its Treaty obligations to the States, must not only retain a Viceroy in India, but must provide military protection . . . in case the Princes are attacked. On the other hand, the Crown . . . must interfere in autocratic rather than democratic fashion, in definite cases of misrule. So the Federation will be already divided. The Crown is supposed to be essentially democratic. How could a future Socialist Government make armed interference to support an autocratic throne against federated democracy? . . . The Princes . . . who are undoubtedly

Bayley,
C.L.C.B.F.

With Woodcut Decorations by P. Youngman Carter (Robert Hale; 12s. 6d.). The author, who relates his experiences—mostly humorous, but some tragic—in a raucy, Kiplingesque vein, is unduly self-disparaging about his own literary ability. He has, in fact, several novels to his credit among other works. Concerning the present volume, he writes: "So prosaic a person as an engineer cannot aspire to any but the humblest position in the ranks of art. His horny fist grips pen or brush unhandily. Yet he could depict a life of colour and incident. He is continually at war with a relentless opponent who overlooks no fault and stands ready to destroy his work with merciless brutality if he neglects his defences. In solitary silence he lays his plans and outwits his enemy. Rarely does he bask for one crowded hour in unwanted glory, when glittering authority comes to declare his work complete. . . . He would like to tell people about his professional brethren and about his own life—his hopes and fears, his exaltation and despair, about the days when everything comes right so that he feels the terrifying urge of inspiration, and about the hours of black failure when the adversary triumphs. . . . There are many tales to be told and, greatly daring, I shall try to tell them."

One of the most amusing of the numerous chapters is that called "The Tower of Babel," describing how the author, during the war, when he was chief engineer of the Baghdad West Division of Railways, sought to make life more amusing for men serving there by conspiring with an American to establish a theatre. Unfortunately, he fell foul of certain voluble brass hats who frowned at the scheme. All seemed to be lost until the case came before an officer of higher rank. "The general," we read, "was looking at me with a puzzled look. 'Have I met you before, Captain Bayley?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'Ah! What were you doing then?' 'I was a burglar, Sir.' There was a long pause at that, and then the general rose from the table. He burst out laughing. 'I suppose it's no good trying to treat this matter seriously. You're up to your old tricks again, eh?' 'Yes, Sir.' The colonel was looking rather astonished at this sudden turn of events, and the general explained with a jovial laugh. 'The Conversion of St. Paul,' wasn't it? In Syria?' 'Yes, Sir. I was taking the part of the burglar and you came in at the end to take over the stage management!'"

Later the general remarked: "'But you were going to make a suggestion, my boy. What is it?' 'That you will attend the show, Sir, and sit in the middle of the front row. That would make everything all right.' The general was a sportsman. 'By gunn, I will!' he said, and he did. . . . Mr. da Silva brought down his baton and the orchestra plunged into the overture with a fine confidence. They went at it fortissimo with no nonsense and the effect was tremendous. I have never heard such laughter. The general tried to keep a straight face, but it was no good. We were soon rocking helplessly on our chairs like the rest. The sky above was cracked by the terrific applause that greeted the end of the overture and the curtain rose on a show that was assured of success from the word 'Go!' Music, dance, and burlesque spoke their universal tongue that night and for a space the builders of the Tower united by the magic of the theatre."

of Babel were

But for a vile conspiracy against me by certain leeches and apothecaries, aided, I cannot but think, from the favours of the potions, by evil spirits, I had hoped to proceed here to other noteworthy volumes of kindred interest. As it is, I can but name them: "HISTORIES OF THE BOMBAY PIONEERS," By Lt.-Col. W. B. P. Tagwell. Introduction by Field-Marshal Sir Claude Jacob. (Sidney Press, London and Bedford; 10.6 post-free in U.K.); "A HISTORY OF BRITISH RAILWAYS," Down to the Year 1830. By C. F. Dendy Marshall. With numerous illustrations (Oxford University Press and Sir Humphrey Milford; 38s.); "THE WHIRL," By Vernon Sommerfield. Illustrated (Nicholson and Watson; 12s. 6d.); "TOP SAWYER," A Biography of David Davies of Llandinam. By Ivor Thomas. Illustrated (Longmans; 10s. 6d.); and "G.P.O.," By F. T. Crutchley. Illustrated (Cambridge University Press; 7s. 6d.). "Top Sawyer," by the way, is included in the bibliography given by the author of "The Wheel."

To Our Readers and Photographers at Home and Abroad.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" has always been famed for its treatment of the various branches of Science. Its archæological articles and illustrations are known throughout the world, and its pages dealing with Natural History and Ethnology are of equal value. These and other subjects are dealt with in our pages in a more extensive way than in any other illustrated weekly journal. We take this opportunity, therefore, of urging our readers to forward to us photographs of interest in these branches of Science.

Few people visiting the less-known parts of the world fail to equip themselves with cameras, and we wish to inform explorers and others who travel that we are glad to consider photographs which show curious customs of various nationalities, civilised and uncivilised, their sports, habits, and costumes; in fact, anything of a little-known or unusual character.

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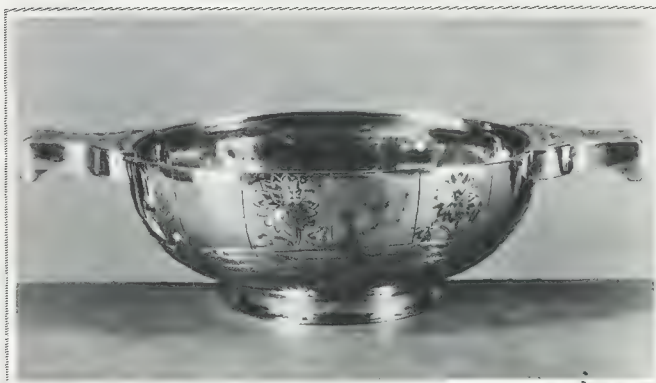
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imperialistic, may find themselves in the same danger as the loyalists in America and Ireland. The only solution would seem to be a firm confederation among the States themselves, a unity of policy and a common front. The Chamber of Princes at Delhi can only be actively represented by a State which is not regarded as a foreign body and is not largely attended by all its members. So far, the States rely too much on British support, which, may, of necessity, be withdrawn, should democracy find it impossible to support even beneficent despotism. Their chance of salvation is twofold. First of all, they must unite so that within the Federation they will be strong enough to hold their own against their Indian opponents, without recourse to British aid. Secondly, they must originate . . . representative institutions so that in time the Princes of India will become constitutional monarchs."

India is seen from a very different angle—that of an engineer who has lived and worked during many eventful years in the Khayr Pass—in a delightful book of reminiscences entitled "INDIAN ARTIFEX." By Victor

SCOTTISH CRAFTSMANSHIP AND ROMANCE AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.



A VERY FINE SILVER QUAIL OF ABOUT 1709: ENGRAVED IN SECTIONS IN IMITATION OF WOODWORK; WITH THE ORR CREST AND MOTTO ON THE HANDLES.
(Lent by Mrs. Stuart Stevenson.)



HONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE'S CANTEEN OF SILVER, TAKEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF CULLODEN: A HISTORIC PIECE MADE IN EDINBURGH IN 1740.—(Lent by the Earl of Albemarle.)



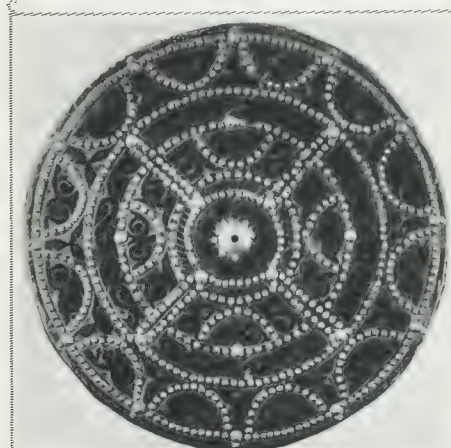
A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLE WITH SNAPTHANCE LOCK; SILVER MOUNTS; AND THE BUTT OF THE STOCK FLUTED.
(Lent by the Trustees of the Countess of Seafield.)



A SILVER TEAPOT AS A RACING TROPHY: THE KING'S PLATE FOR MARES, WON BY LEGACY AT NEWMARKET, APRIL 1736.—(Lent by Anthony de Rothschild, Esq.)



THE "PIRIE PIG": A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY PEWTER BOX USED BY THE DUNDEE TOWN COUNCIL FOR COLLECTING FINES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE OR LATENESS.
(Lent by the Corporation of Dundee.)



A HIGHLAND TARGET OF WOOD—ITS FACE COVERED WITH COWHIDE; WITH A SMALL SILVER BOSS, PIERCED FOR A SPIKE.
(Lent by Scottish National Naval and Military Museum.)



AN EARLY SILVER PENANNULAR BROOCH DERIVED FROM A PRE-CHRISTIAN CELTIC TYPE; WITH ZOOMORPHIC DESIGNS (SIXTH TO TENTH CENTURY).
(Lent by National Museum of Antiquities, Scotland.)



THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY "GALLOWAY MAZER": BEARING A TEXT FROM PROVERBS ("A GOOD MAN IS TO BE CHOSEN ABOVE GREAT RICHES. . .").—(Lent by the Earl of Galloway.)

The pictures in the Exhibition of Scottish Art at Burlington House have already been illustrated by us. We give here a selection of weapons and other relics and *objets d'art* exhibited there. Particular interest attaches to the canteen of silver which belonged to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, lent by the Earl of Albemarle. This canteen, of oval beaker form, was designed to be carried in a holster. It is a highly wrought piece of plate, engraved with the badge of the Prince of Wales in front;

and on top of the cover the badge and motto of the Order of the Thistle. It is fitted with a shallow oblong quail with a screw socket for securing it. A nest of two oval beaker-shaped cups has a compartment for two spoons (all with detachable circular screw-on handles), a teaspoon, a cylinder for pepper and salt, and a corkscrew, with a mace-headed nutmeg-grater. This relic was taken after the battle of Culloden by Viscount Bury, an ancestor of the present Earl of Albemarle.

THE HADHRAMAUT—A LAND OF STRONGLY CONTRASTING PEOPLES.

THE GREAT DIVERSITY OF RACIAL TYPES IN A COUNTRY WHERE THE MEDIEVAL AND EVEN MORE DISTANT PAST STILL LIVES UNCHANGED.

By FREYA STARK; with Photographs by the Author.

Miss Freya Stark, the adventurous traveller, whose work is well known to our readers, last year took part in an expedition to the Hadhramaut, which had the assistance of Lord Wakefield, the Royal Geographical Society, and a group of English museums. Her tact and courage enabled her to penetrate parts of the country where no Western woman had ever been seen before, and to bring back most valuable geographical and archaeological data. The article and photographs on this and the opposite page are devoted to the types of the Hadhramaut peoples, of which there are an astonishing diversity in a relatively small area.

ONE of the charms of Arabia, as well as the greatest difficulty from the point of view of those who have to govern there, is the fact that most of its districts contain mankind in almost every stage of human development, from the cave-dweller, who, apart from a very few imported utensils, lives like his stone-age ancestors before him, to the merchant who divides his life equally between the walls and gardens of his native oasis and the cosmopolitan amenities of Cairo, Cape Town, Java or Singapore. It is, when you come to think of it, a very remarkable triumph for one religion to bind in harmonious unity so immense a variety of men: a triumph which, in Europe, we have not hitherto achieved, for our comparatively small differences of class appear to cause more bitterness than all the Arab divisions put together; and this alone would make a profitable

study for the social psychologist. For the casual onlooker like myself, nothing is more amusing than to watch the interplay of this "diversity of creatures," bound together by nothing, one would say, except the love of their language and the unity of God; for their racial origins must be very varied indeed.

This is particularly true of Southern Arabia, or, at any rate, of those parts of the Aden Protectorate which I know. The great Yemeni tribes, sons of

been imported, while South Arabian venturers—to judge by the inscriptions found and reported there—have travelled not only northward along the great trade route, but eastward through Najd towards the Persian Gulf. The population of all this southern country is, indeed, as mixed as one would expect it to be at what was a cross-road station for international trade in the ancient world.

At the same time, another factor has made it peculiarly stationary. Unlike other great highways—the silk route from China or the desert road of

continued to increase, and never more so than at present. The most unlikely faces are seen side by side, members of one tribe; slavery from Africa, emigration and intermarriage abroad explain them. A different type prevails according to whether a particular district prefers to emigrate to Batavia or India, Malaya, Somaliland or Zanzibar. This is no new matter, for the Hadhrami were reckoned among the most adventurous, cultured and enterprising of the early settlers of Islam, and are much heard of both in Egypt and in Kufa in the early years of the Hejra. They are fond of travel for its own sake, and the most common wish of all you meet is the wish to see more of the world. On the sea they have kept their old daring and have continued through the centuries to hold the trade of the African coast, and to deal in piracy (till quite recently) and in merchandise along their own. The master of the dhow in which I sailed to Aden told me that the regular limits of his traffic are Basra and Jeddah, Zanzibar and Bombay—an astonishing extension when the little cockle-shell he sails in is considered. This man, however, was not actually from the Hadhramaut, but from Dis, in Oman, where all the best sailors come from. The thoughts of the Hadhramaut proper are turned more landward, where the old caravan routes will soon be overrun by cars.

Among the results of this year's expedition are twelve skulls found in pre-Islamic cave-tombs of the Hureidha hillside. When they have been examined, some beginning of light may be thrown on the racial problems of this land. These tombs, however, though not exactly dated, are certainly not many centuries either before or after the Christian era—modern, therefore, in Asiatic time; and my own unscientific opinion is that the commercial population of South Arabia was almost as mixed then as it is now. What should by rights be lacking to the mixture is the Hejaz type of Arab who came with the conquest of Islam; his descendants, long-faced and fine-featured, with beautiful hands, can still be seen among the ruling people of the



THE CAMEL-DRIVER AND THE SAYYID (A HOLY MAN) WHO ACCOMPANIED MISS STARK UPON HER JOURNEY IN THE HADHRAMAUT; WITH THE VILLAGE OF WAJR IN THE UPPER 'AMD.

In her book "Seen in the Hadhramaut," Miss Stark observes that "a member of one of the Sayyid families is a great asset in Hadhramaut travel—since their holiness is a real protection in the less secure parts of the country. The Sayyids are never armed, but rely entirely upon the prestige of their birth."

Palmyra, for instance—the frankincense route came to its end through no sudden catastrophe of war. It declined gradually as the traffic that fed it came to prefer the easier Red Sea way. No violent influx of population marked its fall. In all probability the townspeople continued to inhabit their towns and the Bedouin to wander across their steppes and highlands, troubled only by the gradual and continued pressure of the Yemen tribes. The increase of poverty no doubt affected their relations to each other: the nomad would grow more powerful and the townsman less secure; but their ways of life would in all essentials come down to us unchanged.

That this is so has been corroborated to a remarkable extent by the excavations made by the Lord Wakefield Expedition, which unearthed both a temple dedicated to the Moon God—Sin—and a dwelling-house of the poorer sort in what was once a fertile oasis north of the small town of Hureidha. I think I am right in saying that, with one very important exception, and apart from details of religious observance, nothing remarkably different from anything modern was discovered in either of these buildings. The existence is proved of columns, of plaster, of rough sticks laid for ceilings then as now. That windows were in use was discovered by MM. Rathjens and Von Wissmann some years ago when they first excavated a South Arabian temple at Huqqa, near San'a. That the many-storied skyscraper existed may be inferred both from such monuments as the stelæ of Axum and from the general testimony of the earliest Arab writers. The one important change that appears to have come over the buildings of the Hadhramaut is the total abandonment of stone. The temple of Hureidha, like all the pre-Islamic buildings known in the country, was a stone-built affair, though very roughly done. The earliest mediæval ruin that can be dated, the mosque of Senahiye, whose wooden minbar, or pulpit, proves it to have been already built in the beginning of the fourteenth century, is entirely mud, as are all the mosques and palaces to-day. Somewhere between the two the change took place; but the exact date of this change, when first the building of mud houses ceased to belong to the poor and became the universal habit, is unknown. It is, in any case, a measure of decline.

This immobility of habit over so great an area both of space and time is in strange and piquant contrast with the variety of the types that practise it. For the mixture of races in the Hadhramaut has



A HIMYAR BEDOUIN OF THE WADI MEÏ FA'A, WHICH RUNS DOWN FROM 'AZZAN TO THE INDIAN OCEAN: A FINE-LOOKING HUNTER CARRYING A GUN WITH A WOODEN BUTT COVERED WITH IBEX SKIN, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SHOOTING FROM THE BARE SHOULDER. This man wears the sandals of the country. The name of the tribe, Himyar, perpetuates that of the last of the pre-Islamic Empires, though in a region far to the south-east of their supposed home.



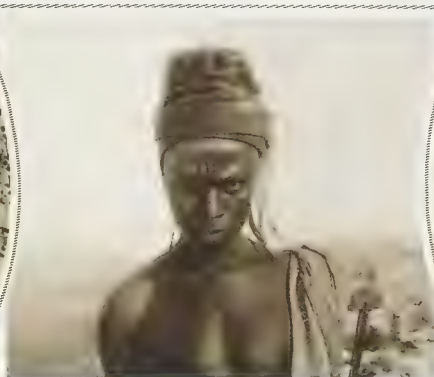
A WOMAN OF THE HADHRAMAUT: A DEYYIN BEDOUIN CARRYING HER CHILD IN A KIND OF LEATHER CRADLE UPON HER BACK.

towns. As an amateur, I would not venture on this ground, knowing what pitfalls now beset even the expert racial speculator: these matters belong to a science which can scarcely any longer be called "pure," and the fact that all the heads I have ever seen in South Arabia look round, and not long, may, for all I know, demonstrate them to be as pure Nordic as the round-headed Germans! The fact remains that it is only in the very remote fastnesses of their hills that a clear type can be detected. There, among the Beni Nu'man, for instance, and the Beni Himyar, whose names show their ancient lineage, and whose wildness has kept them from the sea and its contaminations, it may be possible to find the trace of a common type.

IN THE TOWNS AND THE WILDS OF THE HADHRAMAUT:
A DIVERSITY OF MEN, FROM OVERLORD AND SETTLED
PEASANT, TO BEDOUIN AND HUNTER.



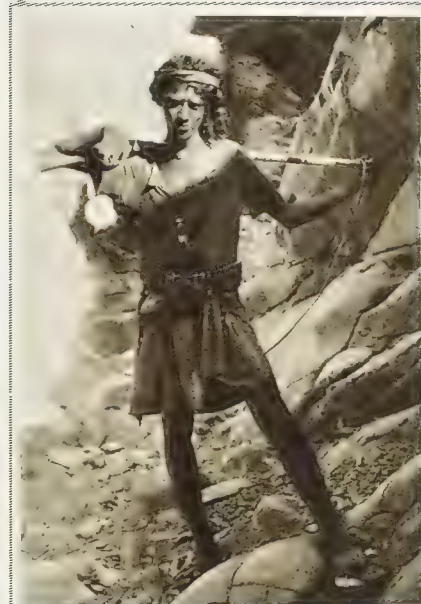
A HADHRAMAUT DESERT RUNNER; PHOTOGRAPHED BY MISS STARK NEAR 'AZZAN, A DISTRICT WHERE A WHITE WOMAN HAD NEVER BEEN SEEN BEFORE.



A SLAVE OF THE REGION OF MEIFE'A; WHERE THE WADI MEIFE'A RUNS DOWN FROM 'AZZAN TO THE INDIAN OCEAN.



A MUSHAJIR BEDOUIN FROM YEB'ETH; THE POINT WHERE MISS STARK LEFT THE ROUTE OF FORMER TRAVELLERS.



A BEDOUIN OF THE BENI NU'MAN FROM THE PREVIOUSLY UNVISITED WADI RABHE; PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE VOLCANIC WADI LIJILJ.



THE CHIEF OF THE JA'DA; HOLDER OF THE FORTRESS OF HEDBET ASH-SHEMLAN NEAR 'AMD, A GREAT, WELL-CULTIVATED WADI.



A DEYVIN BEDOUIN: A WONDERFULLY FINE TYPE REMINISCENT OF A "ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST" IN THE ASCETIC INTENSITY OF THE EXPRESSION.



A SETTLED BEDOUIN NEAR HUREIDHA: A TYPE OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN VILLAGES AND DEPEND CHIEFLY UPON CAMEL TRAFFIC.



A PEASANT TYPE OF HUREIDHA, THE WESTERN-MOST POINT ON THE MOTOR ROAD ON THE WADI HADHRAMAUT.



A DESCENDANT OF THE ANCIENT HIMYARITES OF THE HADHRAMAUT, HIS TRIBE STILL BEARING THE NAME OF BENI HIMYAR.

MISS STARK'S travels in the Hadhramaut are fully illustrated in her book "Seen in the Hadhramaut." It is interesting to find that, although fully aware of the difficult problems that the coming of Western civilisation will ultimately bring to this strange, turbulent land, Miss Stark is in no two minds about the immediate benefits of the extension of British rule. A beginning has been made with the elimination of tribal wars, the creation of a local police force, and the re-establishment of the ancient irrigation systems.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FREYA STARK.



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. CONCERNING BURGLARS AND ADAM MANTELPieces.

By FRANK DAVIS.

have a very poor notion of what an Adam chimney-piece is, knocking bits off Victorian fireplaces, pulling up the banisters, and being generally inefficient.

Their reputation rests wholly upon rumour and ignorance. Somebody has a chimney-piece stolen and informs the police, and Fleet Street comes out with the news that thieves have got away with yet another Adam masterpiece. It is alleged that a hundred have disappeared during the past five years—all masterpieces, remember; all by Robert Adam, and never by any one of the myriad eighteenth- and nineteenth-century designers of such things! No doubt a few reasonably good examples, four or five,

Kauffman or Pergolesi. His manner is simple enough, but is capable of almost infinite variations. The flutings of the pilasters will be carried out in green marble, for example, and urns, sphinxes, pateræ, acanthus and honeysuckle in low relief will provide, a beautifully balanced pattern.

A casual glance at Fig. 2 might lead to the conclusion that this also is of marble—a photograph can be deceptive. It is actually of carved pine and was made for the Music Room at the Brighton Pavilion, that odd adaptation of the Orient which it is fashionable to admire to-day, but which Sydney Smith—never at a loss for a *bon mot*—said looked as

if "St. Paul's Cathedral had gone down to the coast and had pups." This chimney-piece could never have sprung from the mind of Robert Adam, he was far too scholarly an architect to "go gay"; but it is fair to suggest that, but for him, it would have been less austere and have been less well proportioned. It is the measure of his greatness that not one of his contemporaries could escape his astringent influence.

The more normal type of carved pine-wood example, dating, presumably, from about 1760, is to be seen in Fig. 3—an entirely different conception from the other two, belonging almost to a different world, with its curved scroll-work and beautifully carved swags of flowers. It is perhaps worth remembering that these three pieces, so typical of the ideals of the latter half of the eighteenth century, acquired their comparative simplicity by the elimination of the grandiose detail popular in the previous generation—the twenty years or so in which the style of great houses was dictated by William Kent, in his way as great a personality as Robert Adam, but the wielder of a more ponderous pencil. To him the graces of his successors would have seemed anæmic; not for him delicate flutings, but heavy mouldings and monstrous great carved figures whenever possible. Between the two comes a transitional period—



1. A TRUE ADAM MANTELPiece: A DESIGN BY ROBERT ADAM IN VERTE ANTIQUE AND STATUARY MARBLE, CARRIED OUT FOR NO. 1 PORTMAN SQUARE, ABOUT 1800 (5FT. 8IN. HIGH).

(Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. M. Harris and Sons.)



2. A LATE-EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MANTELPiece, THE MAKER OF WHICH HAD PLAINLY BEEN INFLUENCED BY ADAM'S WORK: A DESIGN CARRIED OUT IN CARVED PINE-WOOD, ABOUT 1780, FOR THE MUSIC-ROOM IN THE PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.

undergoing repair, and their lorry comes and goes unnoticed in the general confusion—and if a few bogus workmen stay in the house for a week-end, what of it? So far so good. But what is so distressing is the use they make of their time. Alas, for my, and your, illusions! The horrid fact remains that they are looking for old iron and general fittings and

perhaps, from designs by Adam himself have disappeared in this way, but as a rule the losses have been of no consequence, and the whole pretty theory of a cunning gang which knows exactly what it wants will not bear examination.

Yet there are chimney-pieces which are worth taking, if they could be shipped across the seas. Here are three which give some idea of the great beauty of the authentic examples of their period.

The term "Adam design" has a wide meaning. Strictly speaking, it should be used only to denote pieces which definitely belong—and have belonged from the beginning—to houses known to have been built by the famous firm. But the Adam brothers had many imitators, and set the style for their generation. Fig. 1 is a good example of the comparatively severe work that came from their studio, made for No. 1, Portman Square, apparently about 1800, eight years after Robert Adam's death, but

from his design. It exemplifies to perfection his use of colour (the dark portions are green), his liking for a central plaque (here the carving is typical pseudo-Greek, perhaps by Flaxman), his discreet use of flutings and low relief, his admirable sense of proportion. Sometimes the central plaque will be a piece of Wedgwood jasper ware; sometimes a painting by Angelica



3. A MID-EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MANTELPiece MORE ROCOCO IN SPIRIT THAN THE LATER EXAMPLES SEEN IN FIGS. 1 AND 2; FROM ASHTON HALL, CHESHIRE; AND MADE IN CARVED PINE.

roughly the decade of the 1750's—marked by some amusing, if not very successful, experiments—notably a few of those extravagantly carved, intricate pseudo-Chinese chimney-pieces by Chippendale surmounted by not less extravagant mirror frames. From such eccentricities—which could lead nowhere—was English taste rescued by a Scot.

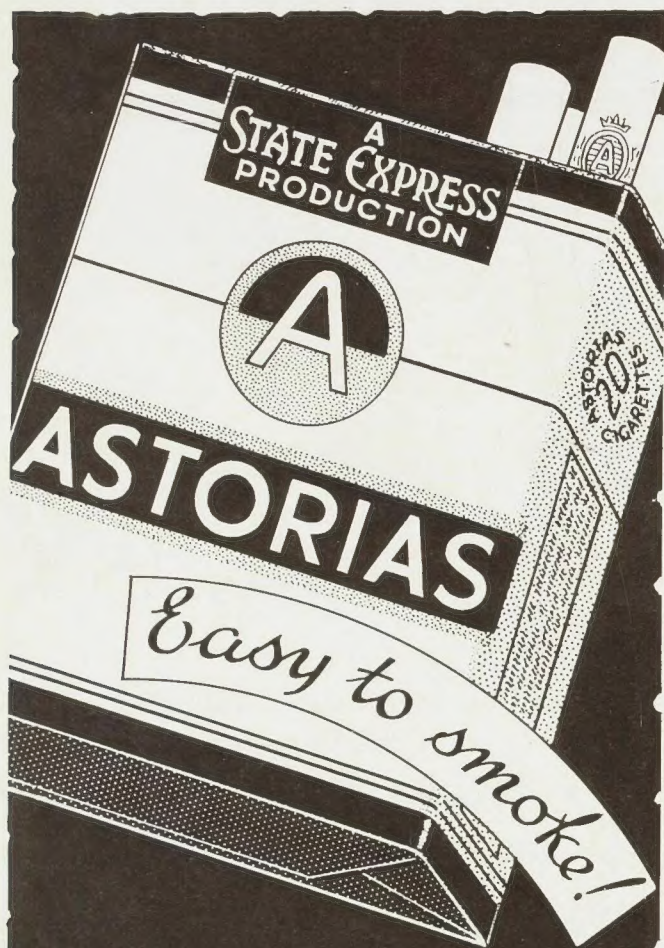
This England . . .



Melbury Beacon in Dorset

THE winter and rough weather that do still overset the ways of our civilisation bring to mind an ancient weather-saw for this time of Candlemas. The sixteenth-century rhyme runs; "If Candlemas-day be fair and bright, Winter will have another flight; But if Candlemas-day be clouds and rain, Winter is gone and comes not again". Another version beginning; "Foul weather is no news . . ." appears in the Country Almanack for February, 1676. A homely custom of the time was to light a candle on this day and make merry with good ale until it guttered out . . . which would seem to be an even surer wisdom. For to drink good ale of that old brewing—such as your Worthington—at this season of the year is to fortify yourself right well against the winter's worst.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

QUITE a representative gathering of motorists recently accepted the invitation of the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., of Wolverhampton, to see the new "G.100" tyre at the Green Room, Savoy Hotel, London, which is quite a revolution in tyre design. Briefly, this new tyre for private passenger motor-cars has straight sides, so that, when inflated to 20 to 25 lb. pressure, according to the load, it assumes a circular shape, just like any other tyre. But whereas the ordinary tyre, with its rounded sides, allows the tread to stretch when inflated, in the new "G.100" tyre only the sides expand, and so the tread rubber is not weakened by being stretched, and is actually run under compression. This tyre sets up a new standard of performance, due to its better wearing chances.

And this better performance is no dream, as actual tests on the road on various cars have shown that this "G.100" tyre puts up a 33 per cent. better mileage performance than its predecessor. Greater stability and so greater safety is also claimed for it; its all-weather tread being practically unchanged for nearly thirty years. This new principle is stated to substantially increase the cushioning quality of the tyre, reducing tyre-roll when cornering.

The visitors were also shown the new "Lifeguard" inner-tube for these tyres, which eliminates the danger of tyre-failure or blow-outs at speed on the road. This "Lifeguard" is an air container similar in appearance to a conventional inner-tube, but is essentially a tyre within a tyre. The inner or reserve tyre inside the conventional tube is composed of fabric treated with a special rubber compound to resist air seepage. The outer and inner sections are connected by a small air passage, kept open by a metal eyelet, or "grommet," and inflated through a valve in the same way as the outer or conventional inner-tube is in this "Lifeguard."

Air first enters the inner-tube when inflated, then passes through the grommet to the ordinary outer tube, so the air-pressure is the same in both portions; the inner tyre floats freely inside the outer envelope and cannot be punctured. When the ordinary outer tube is punctured or a burst occurs, the sudden release of all the air is apt to cause the car to get out of control. In the "Lifeguard" inner double-tube system, more than 60 per cent. of the air is normally in the chamber of the inner-tyre tube. When sudden tyre-failure happens, only the air in the outer tube escapes immediately, so that the inner-tyre tube takes up the load. This enables the car to be driven half a mile or more and brought to a safe, controlled stop without risk of accident.

The 10-h.p. Hillman "Minx," one of Britain's best-known and most popular light cars, has scored a notable success in the Monte Carlo Rally by winning, for the second year in succession, first prize for the most comfortable car in the Light Car Class (under 1500 c.c.). The winning car, a saloon de luxe model, was entered by Mr. W. M. Couper, of St. Albans, the well-known racing motorist, who drove it from John o' Groats. In general specification it is identical with the standard production model, listed at only £175, and, following on a similar success last year, its achievement in open competition with the pick of the world's light cars, some of which were priced considerably higher, is a striking tribute to British coachwork design and craftsmanship.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"DESIGN FOR LIVING," AT THE HAYMARKET.

IT is something like six years ago that Mr. Noel Coward produced this comedy in New York. With Miss Lynn Fontanne, Mr. Alfred Lunt, and himself in the only three rôles that matter. It was a very big success, and since then, one gathers, he has been waiting to collect a cast of equal merit for the London presentation. It is, very definitely, a comedy that requires perfect acting. One wonders, indeed, whether it would not have been better to have presented it as a period play. The two men in silk stockings and ruffles; the lady in hoops and furbelows. For this is a comedy in three acts for three people only. It is as amoral as the raciest of the Restoration comedies. Yet, unless one has an early-Victorian complex, it must be admitted it is tremendously amusing. Less admirably acted it might have been a complete failure. That would have been no discredit to the author. One hesitates to describe the plot. Enough to say, perhaps, that Gilda (Miss Diana Wynyard), Otto (Mr. Anton Walbrook) and Leo (Mr. Rex Harrison) are the three perfect friends. They love each other as much as any trio can. The trouble is that the two men love Gilda equally well; and Gilda has an equal affection for both of them. But Miss Diana Wynyard has that aloof charm that keeps her rôle sufficiently sexless to evade offence. Mr. Anton Walbrook and Mr. Rex Harrison play with just the correct touch of lightness.

"TONY DRAWS A HORSE," AT THE CRITERION.

Miss Lesley Storm's light comedy lacks originality, but it is very amusing. It copies rather too closely "George and Margaret," in that the Tony of the play never makes an appearance. It appears he is a small youth with an impudent pencil. When he draws a horse, as he does in the bathroom, it is definitely a horse, and not a mare. Amazing things happen after this. Not always probable, but frequently very amusing. There is even a spot of "French Without Tears." The scene in a café in Dieppe will undoubtedly amuse those whose linguistic abilities don't rise above "The Pen of My Aunt." Miss Diana Churchill is attractive as the young mother. Mr. James Harcourt is one of those grandfathers who look so like a goldfish—without a bowl. Miss Lilian Braithwaite is the grandmother many of her admirers would sacrifice fifty years of their lives to claim as an ancestor. Nicely acted, perfectly produced, this makes very pleasant entertainment.

"MAGYAR MELODY," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

The décor and music of "Paprika" were generally praised. A poor book and an unsuitable cast killed it, however. The book of this new version, though still undistinguished, is improved. Some humour, albeit conventional and unworthy of the settings, has been injected. It is in its new cast that improvement is a hundred per cent. The production lacks pace, particularly towards the close, but is otherwise excellent. Miss Binnie Hale gives the best performance of her career. She now fully discloses (what she formerly only hinted at possessing) a voice of operatic quality. Fortunately she still retains her sense of humour. Mr. Roger Treville makes a pleasant juvenile, and Mr. Arthur Margetson gives suavity and dignity to the villain of the piece. Miss Stella Arbenina is a gracious Elisabeth. An entertainment that might possibly equal "Balalaika."

With regard to the painting of the interior of Halsall Church in 1794, by T. Turner, reproduced on "A Page for Collectors" in our last issue, our readers will doubtless be interested to learn that this work is in the possession of Messrs. Spink and Sons, of 5, King Street, S.W.1.



"Shall
I take
over
through
town?"



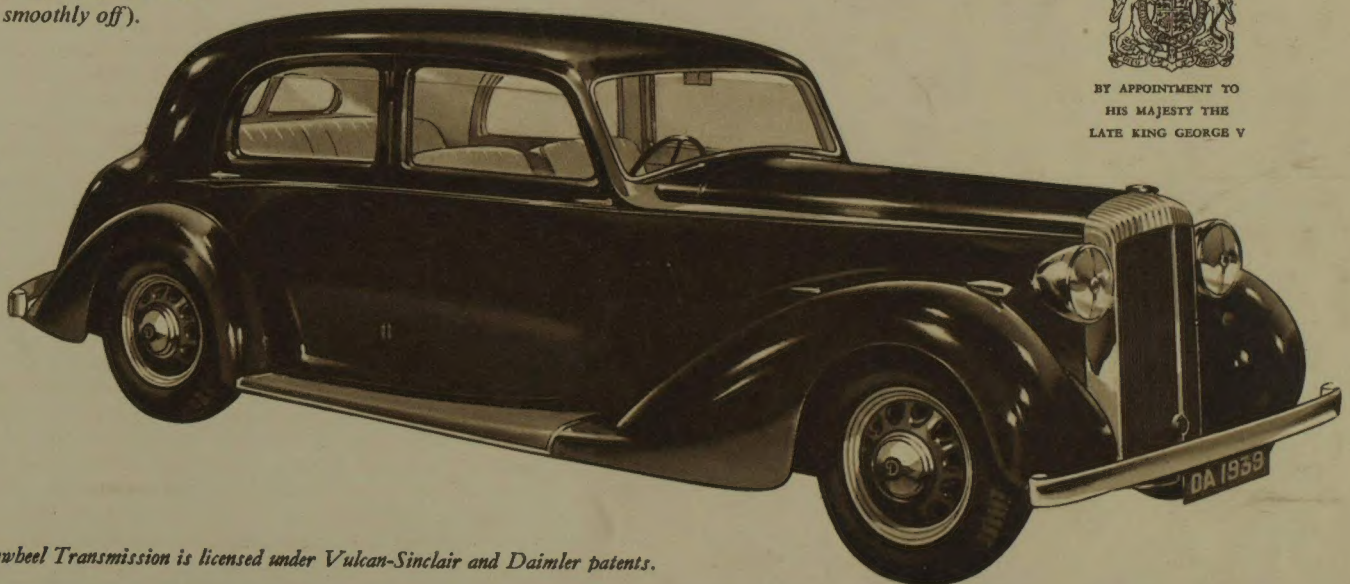
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NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

THE ISLES OF THE BAHAMAS.

FEW people, probably, realise that the Isles of the Bahamas stretch from near the coast of Florida to the end of Cuba; in fact, almost to Hayti; a distance of nearly six hundred miles! Amongst them are Andros, which is 104 miles long and 40 miles wide; Long Island, 57 miles in length with a breadth of 34 miles; Watling Island, where Columbus made his first landing in the New World; and numbers of tiny islets which are uninhabited.



BELIEVED TO BE TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD, AND THE PARENT OF ALL SUCH TREES ON THE ISLAND: A FAMOUS SILK COTTON-TREE, FACING THE COURT HOUSE IN NASSAU. (Photograph by Edward E. Long.)

The only island of the group known to the general visitor to the Bahamas is New Providence, on which is situated the Bahamas' capital—Nassau—one of the most delightful of the world's resorts for the winter holiday-maker.

It has a winter climate that is extremely agreeable, the temperature ranging between 65 and 75 deg., the rainfall is very light, and there is a good sunshine record; whilst its position, opposite Hog Island, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, gives it secure anchorage and calm waters for yachting, boating and bathing; with the result that during the winter season it is a charming rendezvous for visitors from this country and the United

States, who wish to escape the rigour of their own climate and who find excellent accommodation in the large, modern hotels of Nassau, in boarding-houses, or in furnished houses rented for the season. Bathing—from white, sandy beaches, in buoyant, translucent and agreeably warm water—boating and yachting, are not the only sports Nassau has to offer; there are many tennis courts, an eighteen-hole golf course and one of nine holes; there is splendid fishing for barracuda, tarpon, kingfish, yellow-jack, amber-jack, Spanish mackerel, bone-fish, grouper, and various kinds of porgy and snapper; and good shooting (wild duck) is obtained on the lakes on New Providence Island; whilst snipe, quail and partridges are bagged sometimes.

Nassau itself is set on a gently-rising coral strand, which slopes to a lagoon of emerald-green waters, and the distant sapphire sea. Many of its houses, of white limestone, are surrounded by graceful palms, poincianas of gorgeous colouring, oleanders and bougainvillea; and behind the town stretches a ridge of hills crowned with picturesque old forts. There are many imposing public buildings and a Cathedral. Government House stands on a hill named after Richard Fitzwilliam, Governor of the Bahamas from 1733 to 1738, and one of the most charming sights in Nassau is

Victoria Avenue. Bay Street, the chief thoroughfare, has commodious business premises and smart shops, and at the foot of Frederick Street is the Sponge Market, where the produce of the most thriving industry of the Bahamas is put up for sale; whilst another of the attractions of Nassau is the Sea Gardens, at the eastern end of the harbour, where, through a glass-bottomed boat, you see many of the wonders of marine life—corals of every shape, huge mauve and purple sea-fans, swaying slowly backwards and forwards with the tide, with fishes of vivid hue swimming swiftly between: living jewels! The romantic glamour of the days when the pirates

and the buccaneers made their headquarters on New Providence and other islands of the Bahamas remains for many of those who visit these waters. Actually the Bahamas date from before pirate days. They were granted by Charles I. in 1629 to the London Company of "Eleutherian Adventurers," and first colonised in 1649, mainly with settlers from the Bermuda Islands, granted by Charles II. in 1670 to the Duke of Albemarle and others, as Lords Proprietors; and finally, in 1717, their rights were surrendered to the Crown, and the Bahamas were constituted a Crown Colony, with Captain Woodes Rogers, R.N., the rescuer of Alexander Selkirk from Juan Fernandez, as the first Governor. Previous to this, the islands had passed



A BUSY SCENE AT NASSAU, CAPITAL OF THE BAHAMAS—THE ARRIVAL OF SPONGE-FISHING BOATS IN THE HARBOUR. (Photograph by Sands.)

through many vicissitudes, on several occasions having been wholly or partly captured by French and Spanish forces, and they had certainly become a happy hunting-ground for both pirates and buccaneers, despite the building of Fort Nassau, named after William III., in 1695. Rogers, however, acted so firmly, hanging eight pirates at Nassau on one day, that piracy was suppressed, and with the exception of a successful Spanish attack in 1782 (the Spaniards were driven out in 1783), after which Forts Charlotte and Fincastle were erected (Fort Montagu dates from 1742), the Bahamas, their population largely increased by Loyalists from Georgia and Carolina, have since known peace.

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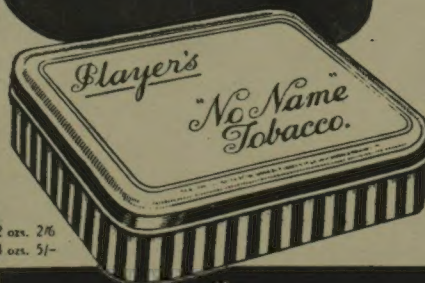
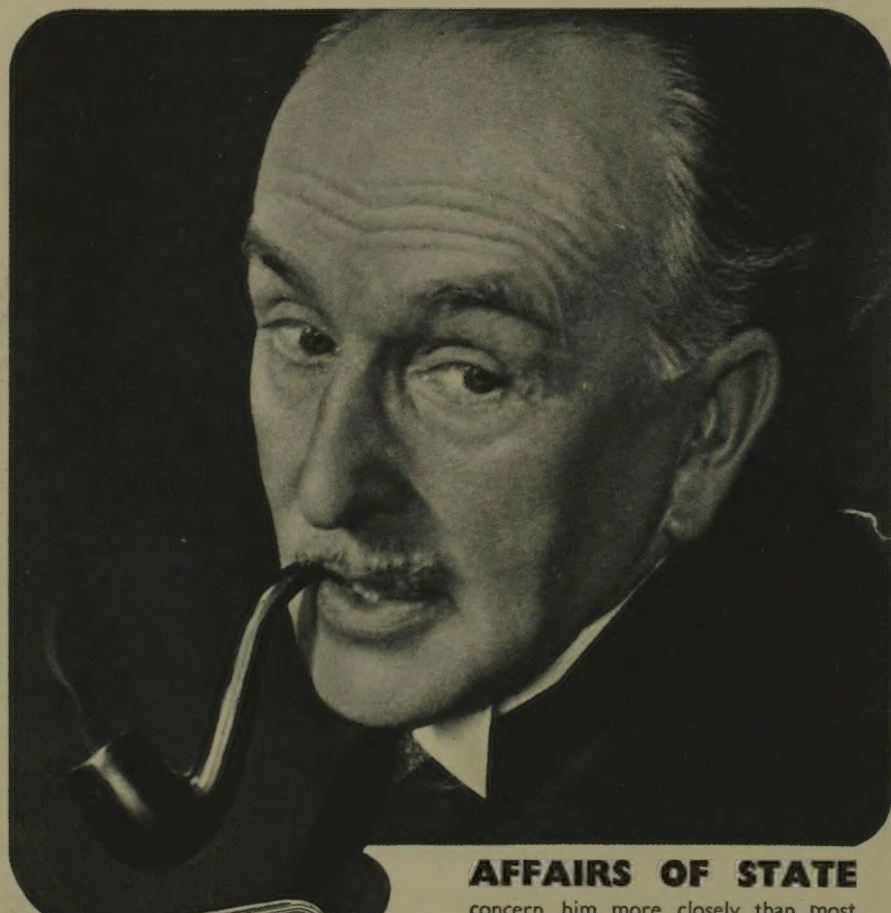
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concern him more closely than most men. In Diplomatic circles his agile brain and cool bearing have clarified the issue in many an international incident. Notice, too, how he habitually lights up a pipe of "No Name" when faced with a delicate situation. He shows his usual tact and fine perception in the choice of that dependable tobacco

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